THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR NOVEMBER 1808:

With a View of BLACKFRIARS CHAPEL, ST ANDREWS.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Oct. 26. to Nov. 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom.		Rain.	Weather.
Oct.		M.	N.	In. Pts.	
26	29.3	39	50	0.02	Showers
27	29.35	40	49	—	Clear
28	29.4	41	48	—	Ditto
29	29.72	31	47	—	Ditto
30	30.15	33	46	—	Cloudy
31	30.48	40	47	—	Clear
Nov. 1	30.32	30	42	—	Ditto
2	30.25	43	48	—	Ditto
3	30.35	43	50	—	Ditto
4	30.3	42	48	—	Ditto
5	30.	38	39	0.01	Showers
6	29.9	24	40	—	Clear
7	29.85	32	39	—	Ditto
8	29.82	38	42	—	Cloudy
9	30.1	40	44	—	Clear
10	30.1	42	44	—	Ditto
11	30.11	42	43	0.04	Showers
12	30.1	29	40	—	Clear
13	30.1	24	32	—	Ditto
14	30.01	29	43	—	Cloudy
15	29.5	38	51	0.03	Showers
16	29.1	54	56	0.04	Ditto
17	29.	39	44	0.02	Ditto
18	29.1	40	42	0.15	Rain
19	29.35	34	41	—	Clear
20	29.75	28	39	0.4	Rain
21	29.5	38	41	0.01	Showers
22	30.01	41	45	—	Clear
23	30.1	44	44	0.02	Showers
24	30.15	34	42	—	Clear
25	31.0	33	42	—	Ditto
				—	
	Quantity of Rain,			0.74	

High Water at LEITH For DECEMBER 1808.

		Morn.		Even.	
Days.		H.	M.	H.	M.
Th.	1	0	36	0	59
Fr.	2	1	22	1	46
Sa.	3	2	10	2	34
Su.	4	2	58	3	22
M.	5	3	46	4	10
Tu.	6	4	33	4	59
W.	7	5	23	5	46
Th.	8	6	18	6	33
Fr.	9	6	57	7	21
Sa.	10	7	45	8	9
Su.	11	8	33	8	58
M.	12	9	23	9	49
Tu.	13	10	15	10	42
W.	14	11	10	11	38
Th.	15	——		0	8
Fr.	16	0	38	1	9
Sa.	17	1	40	2	11
Su.	18	2	41	3	12
M.	19	3	41	4	10
Tu.	20	4	37	5	4
W.	21	5	29	5	54
Th.	22	6	18	6	42
Fr.	23	7	4	7	27
Sa.	24	7	48	8	10
Su.	25	8	31	8	53
M.	26	9	14	9	36
Tu.	27	9	58	10	20
W.	28	10	42	11	5
Th.	29	11	28	11	52
Fr.	30	——		0	16
Sa.	31	0	40	1	4

MOON's PHASES
For DECEMBER 1808.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	3.	3.	23.	morn.
Last Quar.	10.	9.	40.	even.
New Moon,	17.	1.	24.	even.
First Quart.	24.	4.	31.	even.

Dec. 10. Forth and Tay fishing begins.
21. Shortest day.
25. Christmas day.

THE
Scots Magazine,
AND
EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,
For NOVEMBER 1808.

Description of Blackfriars Chapel, St Andrews.

THIS ruin is situated in the ancient city of St Andrews, near the west end of the South or principal street. The convent here situated is generally understood to have belonged to the Dominicans, or Black friars; and to have been founded by Bishop Wishart in 1274. What now remains forms a mere fragment, tho' extremely elegant in its appearance, with an arched roof. The building appears to have been anciently of great extent. All the garden on the South side of the ruin, and of the present grammar school (which stands immediately contiguous to it) exhibits, when dug, the marks of having been built upon; and there are still standing, and inhabited, on the same side of the street, about forty yards west from the ruin, some old houses which have much the appearance of having once formed part of the buildings of the convent.

This convent, with all the other fine ruins of St Andrews, was demolished in one day (in June 1559) in consequence of a sermon of John Knox, which moved the hearers with such zeal, that "as weill the Magistrates, the Proveist, and the Commonalty, did agree to remove all monuments of idolatry, quhilk also they did with expeditione*." This expedition would no doubt be promoted by the plunder of those famous edifices, which fell to the share of the mob.

Proceedings of the Wernerian *Natural History Society.*

AT the meeting of this Society, 12th November, the Rev. Mr Jameson of St Mungo, Dumfries-shire, read a paper intituled, Observations on Meteorological Tables, with a description of a new Anemometer. After some general observations on the importance of meteorological observations, and on the merits and defects of registers of the weather, &c. he pointed out what he considered to be the best form of a meteorological journal, and then described the external form and internal structure of an extensive and complete meteorological observatory, and enumerated about twenty different instruments, which ought to find a place in every establishment of that kind. He remarked, that a daily examination of the changes that take place in these instruments, joined with a careful record of the external appearances in the atmosphere, will afford a constant and most fascinating employment to the most

* Knox's reformation.

most zealous observer, and will in time enable us to form a just theory of meteors, to prognosticate with considerable accuracy the nature of the coming weather,—and enable us to ascertain the climate of different countries, with the view of determining the influence it exerts on organic bodies. He next described an Anemometer which, by a very simple and ingenious arrangement of parts, will enable the most common observer to ascertain the velocity of the wind with perfect accuracy.

At the same meeting, the Rev. Mr Fleming of Bressay in Shetland, (who has, for some time past, been engaged in examining the mineralogy of those remote islands,) communicated to the Society an interesting account of the geognostic relations of the rocks in the islands of Unst and Papa Stour, in the course of which he answered the queries formerly published in regard to the serpentine and sandstone of Shetland. After a general account of the position, extent and external appearance of the island of Unst, he next described the different rocks of which it is composed, in the order of their relative antiquity, and remarked that their general direction is from S. W. to N. E. The rocks are gneiss, mica-slate, clay-slate, limestone, hornblende-rock, potstone, and serpentine. The *gneiss*, in some places, appeared to alternate with the oldest mica-slate, and in others, to contains beds of hornblende-rock. The *mica-slate*, which is the most abundant rock in the island, is traversed by numerous cotemporaneous veins of quartz, and also of felspar, and passes distinctly into clay-slate. It contains beds of hornblende-rock and of limestone. The *clay-slate* occurs but sparingly in this island. The *potstone* usually accompanies the serpentine. The serpentine occurs in great abundance, *in beds*, in the oldest clay-slate and mica-slate, and hence must be referred to the oldest or first serpentiue formation of Werner. Mr Fleming is also inclined to believe that the serpentine of the neighbouring island of Fetlar belongs to the same formation.—The island of Papa Stour, situated on the west coast of the Mainland (the name by which the largest of the Shetland islands is known,) contains no primitive rocks; on the contrary, it appears to be entirely composed of floetz-rocks. These are conglomerate, greenstone, claystone, porphyritic-stone, hornstone and sandstone. The sandstone, as appears from observations made in this island and other parts of Shetland, would seem to belong to the oldest coal formation. The claystone, conglomerate, porphyritic-stone, greenstone, and hornstone (probably clinkstone,) rest on the sandstone. In some places, Mr Fleming observed the greenstone alternating with the sandstone: hence he properly concludes that they belong to the same formation. In no place, however, did he observe any of the other rocks alternating with the sandstone: and therefore the formation to which they belong is still somewhat problematical. We recommend the re-examination of this interesting island to the zealous and indefatigable author of this paper; and as he announced to the Society his intention of again examining the whole of the Shetland isles, and of constructing a mineralogical map, in which the rocks should be laid down according to their relative antiquity and their extent, we anticipate much valuable information.

At the meeting of the Society on the 19th November, Mr Mackenzie, younger of Applecross, read a short account of the coal formation in the vicinity of Durham. From the precise and accurate description communicated by this gentleman, the rocks appear to belong to the oldest coal-formation of Werner. In the course of his observations he explained what is called the *creep* by miners, and exhibited specimens of the different rocks and

and a plan or section of the coal-mine of Kipia, in which both the miners' appellations and the scientific names of the different strata and beds were inserted.

At the same meeting, Dr Ogilby, of Dublin, read a continuation of his mineralogical description of East Lothian, under the title of Observations on the Veins of the Newest Floetz-trap of East Lothian. After some preliminary observations on the general geognostic relations of the rocks of East Lothian, and of the precipitation of felspar in its different states of fineness, from earthy to glassy felspar, he proceeded to describe the different veins he had an opportunity of examining in this tract of country. These veins he considered as of three different periods of formation, viz. 1. Veins derived from partial formations subsequent to the floetz-trap, which however are of unfrequent occurrence; 2. Veins of the different rocks of the formation penetrating the older beds; and, 3. Those of cotemporaneous origin. He next enumerated and described, after the manner of Werner, the following veins,—greenstone, jasper, quartz, heavy-spar, and calcspar; and concluded with several interesting general remarks.

At this meeting, also, Mr P. Neill read Observations on the Great Sea Snake of the Northern Ocean. He first enumerated and read extracts from the different authors who have mentioned the existence of such an animal, or described its appearance, particularly Ramus, Egede, and Pontoppidan. He then gave an account of a vast animal, shaped like a snake, which had recently been cast ashore in Orkney. Malcolm Laing, Esq. M.P. happening to be in Orkney at the time, communicated the circumstance to his brother Gilbert Laing, Esq. advocate, Edinburgh, on whose property, at Rothesholm Bay in Stronsa, the animal had been stranded. Through this authentic channel, Mr Neill stated, he had received his information. This sea-snake was measured by Mr Shearer, a tenant of Mr Laing's, and found to be 55 feet long. The thickest part of the body was equal to the girth of an Orkney poney. The head was not larger than that of a seal, and was furnished with two spiracles, or blow-holes. Along the back was a row of filaments, hanging down like a mane. The animal had three pairs of large fins, resembling paws. Before men, with ropes, &c. could be assembled in order to secure this truly wonderful creature for the inspection of naturalists, a tempest occurred, and unfortunately beat the carcase to pieces. Some of the remains, however, have been picked up by Mr Laing, and are to be transmitted to the Museum of the University of Edinburgh.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

Oct. 28. 1808. WE mentioned in our last Monthly Memoranda, that the herring-fishery had commenced in the Frith of Forth, near to Queensferry. In one of the herring-nets, *shot* nearly opposite to Hopeton House, a Shark was entangled, which measured, from the snout to the tail, 8 feet 3 inches. It was a female, of the kind denominated Beaumaris or Porbeagle Shark (Squalus Cornubicus.)

Nov. 1. A large Whale having, within these few days, been stranded near Alloa, we resolved to view the animal on the spot. Before we could reach it, however, the body was already very much disfigured by the operation of *flenching* or flaying off the fat, (which was only about one-third of the thickness of the blubber on the common Greenland whale.) Still, thro' the kindness of Mr R. Bald of Alloa, we learned all the particulars relative to its external appearance, necessary to determine the species. It was the Balæna rostrata of Gmelin's edition of the

the Systema Naturæ,—the Pike-headed Whale of English authors,—Baleinoptère museau pointu of La Cepède.—The total length of the animal was 43 feet, and, where thickest, it was nearly 20 feet in circumference. Dr Walker, late Professor of Natural History, has left a description of a whale of the same species which was cast ashore at Burntisland in 1761. It was 46 feet in length. From the numerous plaits or grooves in the skin along the thorax, he called it Balæna sulcata. Sibbald, in his Phalainologia, mentions another, precisely of the same kind and of the same dimensions, as having been cast ashore at the same place in 1690. This species seems, therefore, pretty frequently to leave the remoter parts of the northern ocean, and to visit the Scottish seas. The whale in question had probably been induced to run so far up the river in order to find shelter from the effects of the very tempestuous weather, which, for several days before its appearance, had kept the frith and the German ocean in furious agitation. It seems unaccountable that none of the neighbouring farmers should have availed themselves of the *krang*, or carcase, to form manure. Along with peat-moss, it would, on Lord Meadowbank's principle, have produced a very rich compost: it would, indeed, have formed a dunghil equal, if not superior, in money-value, to the blubber which was so carefully flayed off, and which, we believe, was sold for about L.15 sterling.

Nov. 4.—A fine specimen of the Toothed Gilt-head (Sparus dentatus) was found cast ashore near Newhaven. It has been beautifully preserved by Mr John Wilson, janitor to the University of Edinburgh, whose excellence in preparing specimens of birds, quadrupeds, and fishes, is unrivalled in this country.

—— 17,—20. The tides at Leith have, during these days, been remarkably high. Tides equally great, or perhaps even greater, are remembered; but *four successive tides*, of such height and impetus, no one recollects to have observed. The same observation has been made at other ports on the Forth.

Nov. 25. The Snow-bunting (Emberiza nivalis) has appeared in this neighbourhood. One was shot about a week ago near Alloa.

P. S. SEA-SNAKE. In our last, we announced the Rev. Mr Fleming's discovery of the Small-headed Narwhal, or Sea-Unicorn, at the Sound of Weisdale in Shetland. This was an excellent and rare addition to the Fauna of Scotland. But we have, this month, to congratulate zoologists on the appearance, in Orkney, of a still greater rarity;—an animal, nearly 60 feet long, yet a non-descript, or unknown to the writings of Linnæus and other systematic naturalists. It is the Great Sea-snake, described and figured by Pontoppidan in his History of Norway, and which has very generally been considered as a fabulous monster: at least, it evidently appears to be the animal which has served as the prototype of the Serpens marinus magnus of the Bishop of Bergen. For particulars, we refer our readers to the report of the proceedings of the Wernerian Natural History Society, (p. 805). The destruction of this wonderful specimen by the fury of the waves is much to be regretted. It will not, in consequence, be possible to form, with precision, a generic character on Linnæan principles; and centuries may revolve, before another animal of the same sort shall again be wafted to our shores.

Edinburgh, Nov. 25th 1808. } N.

Query respecting Dr NISBET.

To the Editor.

SIR,

TOO often do the names and actions of those who justly merit to be

be called great men pass into oblivion. Too often is the memory of men of real learning, talent, and worth, allowed to fade. True it is, that

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
"The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear:
"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
"And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

But it is as true, that many who have distinguished themselves as men of the most elevated minds are often forgotten by their contemporaries and successors, as the morning dew by the passing traveller. Some, no doubt, share a better fate. Some kind friend carries his friendship beyond the grave, and records the life of the departed. It was thus that Gray, Smith, Reid, Cowper, Beattie, found biographers in Mason, Stewart, Hayley, Forbes.

It is now nearly four years since the death of Doctor Charles Nisbet, who, for many years, was first minister of Montrose, and afterwards president of the College of Carlisle, in Pennsylvania; yet nothing but a monody to his memory, written by Doctor Keith, and published anonymously, has appeared in this island, to acquaint us with the particulars of his life or character. Willingly would I endeavour to supply this defect through the medium of your valuable magazine, did I not feel myself both destitute of the necessary materials, and every way unequal to the task. The author of the above-mentioned elegant monody has, in his preface, given us a few of the characteristic traits of Dr Nisbet, but he has withheld every circumstance respecting his birth, education, life, and death. Some of your correspondents may probably be able to oblige your readers with some circumstances respecting these.

I am happy to add, Mr Editor, that if any attempt was to be made to publish the letters of Doctor Nisbet, I have it in my power to furnish a few of considerable length and importance, and remain,

Your most humble servant,
GLOTIANUS.

Particulars respecting MUNGO PARKE.

(From the Glasgow Courier.)

Scarborough, Oct. 27. 1808.

HAVING seen, in many of the late newspapers, paragraphs respecting the uncertainty of the fate of that enterprising traveller Mungo Park, and particularly one in your paper of Tuesday, the 18th instant, wherein his death is very much doubted, I beg leave to communicate to you circumstances which have come to my knowledge, during a residence of 20 months at and about Goree. The last letters that were received from Mr Parke and his companions, were dated the 10th of November 1805, if I recollect right, from some place in the neighbourhood of Sego; one was from Mr Parke to Dr Heddle, the Garrison Surgeon at Goree, in which he states being kindly received by the natives, who recognised him: the diseases that had swept off almost all his followers; and concludes with stating the number left alive, I think six or eight, out of forty-five that started, and saying, "From the inquiries I have been enabled to make, I think you may expect me on the coast in about three months:" the other is dated the next day, and is from Lieut. Martin, of the Royal African Corps (who commanded the detachment accompanying Mr Parke) to Mr MacGaw, Assistant Surgeon of the Corps, also at Goree. The letter is written in a strain of great spirit, ridiculing the dangers and privations to which they have been exposed, mentions the names of the survivors, and concludes thus: "From what Mr Parke has been enabled to learn, he is convinced that the long-sought Niger is the Congo,

Congo, and he says, you may expect us on the coast in three months."—The survivors, then, were the gentlemen who composed the heads of the Expedition, and one or two of the African Corps; not one of whom had reached the coast when I left it in October, 1806; although Mr Parke, whenever he left any sick man at a native house, promised them two slaves value on their delivering such man to a white factory. Shortly after these letters were received, an account came down the Gambia, by a Slatee, or travelling slave-dealer, of Mr Parke and his companions being put to death at Sego, by Mansong the King; a similar account was also brought down the Rio Pougons (a river three days journey from Sierra Leone) and both accounts agreed with regard to circumstances, and the cause, which was stated to be, the intrigues of the Moorish traders, jealous of their mercantile interests, if the whites should find a passage to the interior. Your paper stated that a fort on the Niger had been stormed, and all Christians found in it were put to death. As to a fort on the Niger, I do not imagine such a thing to he iu existence; and, you may depend upon it, that Parke and his companions were the only Christians who have reached that river for many years. Had I not at present trespassed so far on your time and patience, I would endeavour to offer such remarks on the subject as many enquiries and local advantages gave me an opportunity of making, which might tend to throw the least light on so interesting a subject.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

T. M. B. R. M.

Memorial for Mr ROBERT DONALDSON, *Lyon Clerk, at* EDINBURGH, 1767, *concerning the late* GENERAL JOHN FORBES.

LIEUT.-COLONEL John Forbes, of Colonel M'Donald's regiment in the Portuguese service, is desirous, and finds it necessary in his present situation, to have his pedigree on the father and mother's side properly attested from the Lyon Office; and as he is just now in a foreign country, where it may be of consequence, it is hoped that Mr Donaldson will make out such certificate in the usual form with all possible dispatch, and deliver the same to Colonel John M'Donald, who will talk to him upon the subject, and pay the ordinary fees, being at present in Edinburgh.

The above-mentioned Col. Forbes is second son of George Forbes of Skellater, whose predecessor was son to Forbes of Towie, and Forbes of Towie was a son of Lord Forbes's.—The family of Skellater have flourished in Aberdeenshire, and have been very respectable for three centuries past; and their genealogy, as above mentioned, can be instructed, by charters and infeftments, and by an authentick manuscript history of the family of Forbes, to be found in the hands of Sir Robert Douglas, who will be a proper person to give assistance in making out the certificate necessary.

Col. Forbes's mother is Christian Gordon, daughter to the late John Gordon of Glenbucket, whose genealogy can be had from the history of the family of Gordon, wrote by William Gordon; and assistance therein may also be had from Sir Robert Douglas.

It is believed, that tho' Skellater is an old family, their coat of arms was never matriculate; but it is supposed that the armorial bearing should be the arms of the family of Forbes, with a mallet, as the distinction of a fourth son; and a crescent, as a mark of cadency from him, with a proper crest, and such motto as the present Skellater uses, and will be hereto subjoined.

Motto—SOLUS INTER PLURIMOS.

William Forbes.

Journey

A Journey through the HIGHLANDS *and* WESTERN ISLES, *in the Summer of* 1804.—*In a Series of Letters to a Friend.*

By the ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

Continued from p. 738.

Letter V.

DEAR SIR,

I Took leave of you in my last at a very alarming crisis, when we were all expecting in a few moments to be plunged in the deep, and in all probability into eternity. The case was thus: We had got within the rocky point which bounds the north side of the harbour, and just when endeavouring to put the vessel about for the last time on that side, a tremendous gale commenced, which threw her so much over, that the main-sail dashed into the sea, and rendered fruitless every effort, not only to bring about the ship, but even to get down the main-sheet, in order to let her scud out to sea, clear of the rocks. She was, during the time of this short struggle, driving with great force straight upon the rocks; and the men, not being able to effect any thing in the consternation they were in, a moment of awful pause ensued. Every man quitted his hold, save old Hugh at the helm, and if my chops had not been so much slackened at the inner end, I would have raised the tinker's whistle; when, by a singular interposition of Providence, the ship gave a great roll backwards, and the main-sail dropped down of itself, the ropes having been previously loosened, and the vessel whirled round clear of the rocks, tho' within six, or at most, seven yards of them. Old Hugh thanked his Maker aloud for this signal deliverance, and indeed every heart seemed sensibly affected by it. We now stood out to the open sound, intending to weather out the storm without risking the vessel among rocks, to gain a harbour a second time. It was now wearing late, and I shall never forget the stormy appearance of that awful night: the sun, when about to sink into the waves beyond the isles of Bara, frowned upon us through a veil of pale vapour, and seemed swelled to three times his ordinary size. The atmosphere was all in a ferment, having a thin white scum settled stedfastly on its surface, over the face of which, at short intervals, small clouds flew with amazing velocity. It was not long ere they were convinced that their plan of keeping the sea was impracticable, for, besides that the rigging began to give way, the ship was gradually driving towards the rough coast of Morven. We now steered southward, purposing to try for an anchorage at the green islands in the middle of the sound; this also was rejected as of no avail, and it was determined to turn and run for Loch-Sunart, Donald M'Eachern of Mull having some acquantance with it.

This Loch-Sunart is a narrow arm of the sea, running about twenty miles into the country, and dividing the districts of Ardnamurchan and Morven. It is a most dangerous place, being all over interspersed with rocks, islands, and narrow rugged points. Towards this place, then, we ran before the wind, depending wholly on Donald, who even confessed that his knowledge of it was but partial: we entered the mouth of it before it was quite dark, and shaping our course for an island that lay about mid-way up, came in sight of it a little after eleven at night. The storm was all this time rather increasing, and such another night I never witnessed at that season, if ever in my life: the elements were in a tumult, and seemed to be taking flame: the pale, vivid bolts, bursting from the rolling clouds, added horror to the scene, and to minds already nearly stupified: the sea seemed covered with sparkling fire, an appear-

ance

ance quite new to us, and which we had no conception of, though we were told it was common in great storms. But Burns shall describe that night, who well can do it:

The wind blew as 'twad blawn its last,
The thickning shower rose on the blast;
The speedy gleams the darkness swallowed, &c.

In the midst of this confusion and anxiety, when we had past several dangerous straits, and were too far gone to retreat, judge of our consternation when we found the wind all at once turn a-head of us, with still increased violence! while we were in a strange channel which was not clear above a quarter of a mile in any one direction, and at the dead hour of the night, when we could not see from stem to stern. Our condition may be conceived, but cannot be described. In this situation we turmoiled, beating up until half-past one in the morning, always rather losing ground than gaining, when, at last, in spite of all our efforts, she drove so close upon a rocky isle, that we were obliged, as our last and only resource, to drop the anchors, altho' straight on the weather side of a precipitate rock. The sails were not then got down, and she was swinging about so near the rock, that I could not discern the sea between them; and she passed so near one high point, that I actually offered to leap from the quarter deck, and had certainly perished in the attempt. After passing this, there was a small creek, about a cable's-length over, before we reached the other rocks, but she still continued to drag the anchors; and when we were again expecting her to go all in shivers—wonderful to relate! when we were so near the rock as to be able to touch it with a staff, the little anchor held.—The vessel struck twice; but as the shore was bold, and the anchor continued immoveable, she received little injury. The sailors now gathered double courage, threw the trunks and valuables again out of the boat on board, and cursed, and swore again, as fast as ever. We soon hauled her a good space from the rocks, sent out another anchor by the boat, and tied the hauser to the rocky point which we first so narrowly escaped; when, thinking our danger over, we retired to the cabin, where Mr M'Alister treated us with as much wine as we chose to drink. This cheered again our hearts, and made us talk with kindling ardour on the dangers we had escaped.

I accused my comrades of perplexing the people with questions and advices, when they were already desperate; while they, on the other hand, reprobated me for my indifference, and for taking no more notice of our danger than if such things had not been. We had each of us something to retort upon the other. Mr William got an hundred falls. Mr John cut a cable with his razor; and I lost a shoe. But the most interesting figure of the whole group was old Hugh, who had kept by the helm from the commencement of the storm. The master, who seemed glad to resign his charge, wrought like the rest of the men in obedience to his orders.

To convey some faint idea of this picture, imagine to yourself a fair complexioned man, about sixty years of age, or upwards, having a blue duffle coat buttoned on him, the tails of which met a little above his knee; and a huge quaker's hat on his head, which he was every minute dashing up with his arm, to drive it from its horizontal direction, and prevent it from intervening betwixt his eyes and the sails, on which they were constantly fixed: his legs were set amazingly wide, in case *Mr Boreas*, in these freaks of his, might launch him: he was all this while eating tobacco most voraciously, and not having time to spit often, the juice was obliged to find its way from each corner of his mouth in the best manner it could; yet, this was the man who alone remained

mained firm and composed, giving orders and advice with the utmost calmness! his motto being in effect thus, *Let us do our best, and trust to God for the rest.*

After the others went to sleep, I sat up and regaled the crew, after their meal, with whisky, and was delighted to hear old Hugh, after laying aside his broad hat, return thanks to God for his kind interference in our behalf, with the utmost warmth and gratitude. There was another circumstance which occasioned a number of surmises amongst us for some time, and had nearly brought to light several latent sparks of superstition, which, though hereditary, we rather wished to remain dormant. About the time when we were at the bitterest, just before dropping anchors, we heard the voice of the sand lark upon the adjacent rocks, complaining in rueful notes of our intrusion upon her solitude at that untimely season of the night. Whilst a voice so familiar to us countrymen, conveyed a kind of melancholy pleasure, our ears were saluted all at once with an elderich broken shriek, as if uttered by a person in the utmost desperation: in a few seconds it was again repeated, and we heard no more. As soon as we got time to reflect, we concluded that it had been some person who had eyed our distress from the shore, and was crying aloud to warn us of certain destruction, if we did not avoid that place; but on discovering that it was an uninhabited island, we could father it upon nothing but the angry spirit of the waters. Next day, however, as some of us were traversing the rock, we started a few goats, which cleared up the mystery, it being evident that the noise from the vessel had scared them, and their bleating, echoed by the rocks, had been that which alarmed us. Next day we were visited by several boats from Morven; wo of these arrived before sun-rise, retending that they thought the vessel wrecked, and lying on the rocks, and wished to render us what assistance they could; we suspected their motives to be quite different, but perhaps we judged wrong. We remained on board and on the island all that day, and the following night; but on the morning of the second day, the wind still continuing boisterous from the N. W. which rendered it impossible to get out the ship, we were obliged, reluctantly, to take leave of the Johnson and Mr M'Alister, and endeavour exploring our way on foot through the pathless mountains of Ardnamurchan and Moidart, towards the kyles of Sky. This Loch-Sunart, and its environs, is a very wild scene, and though not destitute of beauty, it is rather of the savage kind, being a group of precipitate rocks, green hallows, and wild woods; with the sea winding amongst them in every direction; and the back ground shaded by a range of black-topped mountains, embosomed in which the mean hamlets lie hid from all the rest of the world. I am, dear SIR,

Your ever faithful sarvant,

J. H.

Translation of the SCRIPTURES *into* INDIAN *Languages.*

A Memoir has just been published, addressed by the Baptist Missionaries in Bengal, to the Society in England, giving an account of their progress in translating and printing the Scriptures, in twelve languages of the Continent of Asia; which, while it displays the ability, prudence, integrity, and indefatigable assiduity of these disinterested men, cannot fail to impart peculiar gratification to all those, who believe the Bible to be a Divine Revelation, and who appreciate the value of its contents, as affecting the present and future happiness of their fellow creatures.

In the year 1801, the first edition

of

of the New Test. in the Bengalee language, was published, and copies of it sent home to Britain, as a pledge, to christian expectation, of future exertion and success. That edition, of 2000 copies, has long since been distributed, and a new one of 1500 has been printed; along with an edition of 10,000 of a small volume, containing the gospel by Luke, the Acts, and the Romans. The whole of the Old Testament, likewise, has now been translated: three volumes of it have been successively printed and published; and the fourth, which is the last, is ere this in the press.

In the *Orissa*, nearly the whole New Testament is translated, and several books of the Old: and the printing has advanced to the middle of Luke.

The four gospels are nearly translated in the *Telinga*, *Kernata*, and *Guezzerattee*; and in the last of these the first sheet of Matthew is printed.

In the *Mahratta*, the New Testament is almost finished, and several books of the Old. In this language the gospel by Matthew was printed, two years ago, in the Deva-Nagree character; the present edition of the New Testament, of which the same gospel is nearly printed off, is in the current Mahratta character.

In the five preceeding languages, the labour of translating has been greatly facilitated, by a previous acquaintance with the Sungskrit, and Bengalee, to which these different dialects bear a close affinity.

In the *Hindostanee* direct translations into two different dialects have been found necessary. In the *Sungskrit Hindee*, one of these, nearly the whole New Testament, and several books of the Old, wait for revision: and the printing of the book of Matthew is about finished.

In the language of the *Seeks*, the translation has advanced to the gospel by John, under the assisting superintendance of a learned Seek, eminently skilled in Sungskrit, with which this language has nearly the same affinity as the Hindee.

In the *Sungskrit* itself, the four gospels are printed off. This is the language of all the Pundits, or Priests, in India; and is venerated by them as being that of their sacred books. It is remarkable, according to this account, for copiousness, exquisite grammatical structure, and stability of meaning; the import of every individual word having been fixed for ages. In its arrangement and idioms, it bears a much nearer resemblance than any of the common dialects to the original Greek, and its currency exceeds that of any other language in India*.

In the *Persian*, a great part of the New Testament is completed, with the Psalms, and some other portions of the Old. This translation has now the benefit of the superintending aid of Nathaniel Sabat, a native of Arabia, a descendant, and once a devoted follower of Mahomed; who, by residing some years in Persia, has acquired this language in a degree of perfection scarcely attainable by a European.

In the language of the Burman empire, nearly the whole of Matthew is translated.

And lastly, Even in the Chinese, which once appeared to present insuperable difficulties, a translation is now effected to the middle of Luke.

Mr

* Copies are in this country of a very large Grammar of this language, the work of Mr Carey, one of the Missionaries, who is professor of Sungskrit and Bengalee in the College of Fort-William. Various other valuable works of Indian literature have been published, or are in course of publication, from the Serampore press; the profits of which, together with the salary of the above teacher, which is very considerable, and all other personal emoluments, are, with generous disinterestedness, thrown into the common fund, for the objects of the mission.

Mr Lassar, a learned Chinese of tried principle, and steady diligence, superintends this translation. Under his tuition, with the aid of three Chinese dictionaries, one of them the Imperial in 32 vols. 12mo. the standard of the language, and a library of nearly 300 volumes, one of the Missionaries, and several of the younger branches of the family, are making very rapid progress in the attainment of this singular tongue; which, according to Sir George Staunton's estimate, is the vehicle of communication among not fewer than 330 millions of people! The characters of this language are engraved, for printing, on blocks of wood, upon the plan of Stereotype. They can be given accurately, at Serampore; and, through the cheapness of labour in Bengal, it is hoped that, in process of time, the Chinese Scriptures may be printed there, to nearly as great advantage as at Canton or Pekin.

By the assistance of a well-skilled artist, trained under Wilkins, a letter-foundry has been erected; at which there have been cast two or three founts of types in the Bengalee character; a beautiful one in the Deva-Negree; and one in each of the Orissa and Mahratta. A complete fount of Persian was sent off from Britain in 1806.

By a pretty minute calculation, proceeding on data, furnished by past experience, it is estimated, that the sum of 8000l. or 2000l. annually, for about four years, will be required, to finish Translations of the New Testament into the preceding 12 languages and to print an edition of 1000 copies in each.

Sketch *of the* Rise *and* Progress *of the* British Navy.

(*Continued from p.* 744.)

Charles I. on his accession to the throne, found the navy in a flourishing state, and he paid every attention to support and augment it. His skill in this particular is very generally acknowledged. Mr Pepys, who was very capable of judging, says, that his Majesty "possessed a transcendent mastery in all maritime knowledge." When war was declared against the Dutch, in February 1665, the English fleet at sea, and ready for sea, consisted of 114 sail, besides fire ships and ketches. Considerable improvements were made about this time in the construction of vessels. It was observed, that the Dutch and French built ships with two decks, and so contrived, as to carry their lower guns 4 feet from the water, and to stow four months provisions; whereas the guns of our vessels were but three feet from the water, and they could carry provisions only for ten weeks. Soon our vessels not only equalled the French and Dutch in these respects, but even improved upon them, so as to be 4½ feet from the water, and to carry six months provisions.

In the speech of the Lord Keeper Bridgeman, it is affirmed, that from 1660 to 1670, the charge of the navy had never amounted to less than 500,000*l.* a-year.

In 1672 and 1673, the French brought a fleet to Spithead, the vessels composing which were found to be constructed in a very superior manner to ours. In consequence of this observation, the *Superbe*, a French 74, was made the model for our 2d and 3d rates.

In 1675, the navy consisted of 151 vessels of 70,587 tons burthen. Of these, forty-two carried above 50 guns, two carried 100, and one 102. In February 1677, the king laid before Parliament the decayed state of the navy, and asked money for repairing it. The House of Commons, the same year, voted 586,000*l.* for building 30 ships, and strictly appropriated the money to that service. Till 1673, the Duke of York had exercised, with great diligence, the office

fice of Lord Admiral, and, on his resignation, the king took the management of the navy under his own immediate inspection, but, in 1679, was persuaded to entrust it to a Commission, which is accused of having greatly neglected it; and, in 1684, the king took it again into his own hands. The neglect, however, seems to have consisted rather in the want of repairs, than in any diminution of number; for, at that monarch's death, in 1685, the navy consisted of 179 ships, whose tonnage was 103,558. Of these, 95 carried above 44 guns. The thirty new ships, it appears, were all of large dimensions.

James II. had been peculiarly attached to the naval service, he had been in several sea engagements, and had long held the office of Lord High Admiral. The navy therefore seems, from the first, to have been the object of his peculiar attention. He found it in a state of extreme neglect and decay, and, notwithstanding his utmost exertions for the space of a year, it was found, by an examination at the end of that time, that none of the necessary repairs were even begun, nor the timber and plank necessary for them collected. Upon this, he determined to supersede the ordinary managers of naval affairs, and to appoint a special commission, on which he thought he might rely. At the same time, 400,000*l.* a-year was set aside for this service. This commission was to continue till the conclusion of the year 1688. The commissioners performed their office with such diligence and success, that, on the 12th Oct. 1688, their continuance was judged to be no longer necessary. All the vessels, except three, were placed in a complete state of repair, and a provision of stores made for eight months, all at the annual expence of only 310,000*l.* The navy, at the end of the reign of this monarch, consisted of only 173 vessels, which was less by 6 than in 1685, but as they were all in a state of complete repair, and ready for service, the navy was really in a much more flourishing condition.—This attention to the interests of our great bulwark of national defence, which has not hitherto been sufficiently noticed, deserves to be placed in contrast to the errors of this unfortunate and misguided monarch: and it is curious to reflect, that the fleet, which he was so industrious in putting into a respectable situation, proved, afterwards, the grand bar to his recovery of the crown.

William III., finding himself, on his accession to the throne, embarked in an obstinate war with France, was under the necessity of making large additions to his navy. In the second year of his reign, an act was passed, for building 30 new ships, of from 60 to 80 guns, for which, the sum of 570,000*l.* was appropriated. Money was voted, about the same time, for constructing and repairing docks at Plymouth and Portsmouth. In 1698, upon complaints of the insufficiency of the navy, Parliament voted 1,926,516*l.* for that service, including the ordnance; also, additional small sums for building bomb and gun vessels. About 1694, fireships, called machines, or infernals, were introduced, and were attempted to be employed in the expedition against Dunkirk. It does not appear that Parliament were thoroughly satisfied with the application of this sum, for, in 1695, the House of Lords sent up an address to his Majesty, representing to him the decayed state of the navy, in consequence of long war, and begging that he would be pleased to give speedy and effectual directions for its repair and increase.

The war ended in 1697, in the course of which, there were taken and destroyed by the enemy, 50 vessels carrying 1112 guns. The loss of the French, however, was greater; for, in the course of that period, we had taken or destroyed 59 vessels, carrying

ing 2244 guns. Seventeen of these were ships of the line. At this time, the navy of Great Britain consisted of 323 vessels, of which 81 were ships of the line, and 31 were 50's. A number of vessels being sold off, in consequence of peace, the navy was reduced next year to 266 vessels.

The following is a comparative state of the navy at the king's accession and death:

	Ships.	Tons.
At Accession, .	173	101,892
At Death, . . .	272	159,020
	99	57,128

Soon after the accession of Queen Anne, war, which had already been preparing, was declared against France and Spain. The navy sustained a considerable loss by the great storm which took place in November 1703. Eleven vessels, several of them 2d or 3d rates, were lost. Orders, however, were given to build a greater number than had been destroyed. The House of Commons addressed her Majesty to this purpose; but it is remarkable that no money was voted in the course of this reign, expressly for the building of ships. The losses sustained in the course of the war of the succession, are estimated at 38 vessels, carrying 1596 guns. The French vessels, on the other hand, which were taken or destroyed in it, are reckoned at 92, carrying 3094 guns. Altho' additions were constantly making to the navy during this reign, they seem to have been no more than sufficient to repair the losses occasioned by war and casualty; for, at the close of it, the number of ships was 247, and their tonnage 167,219; being 25 vessels fewer than at her accession, though, from their increased bulk, the tonnage was augmented by 8199.

At the accession of George I., the navy was found considerably out of repair. All the stores in his Majesty's dock-yards were valued at 664,728*l.* At the meeting of the new Parliament, in 1715, the sum of 237,277*l.* was voted for the extraordinary repairs and rebuilding of ships. Large sums were also voted for similar services in the three or four following years.—The navy, however, did not, on the whole, prosper much during this reign, but rather declined. At the king's death, it consisted of 124 ships of the line, (including 50's,) and 109 smaller vessels; the whole containing 170,862 tons.

During the first part of the reign of George II., and until the breaking out of the war in 1739, little more was done than merely to keep up the previous number. On the opening of that war, the size of the ships of the line began to be increased, and an augmentation was made to the number of smaller vessels. In 1745, a general complaint was made, that the construction of British vessels was, in several respects, inferior to that of the enemy, upon which, measures were taken by the commissioners of the Admiralty for obviating these complaints. Considerable additions appear to have been made to the navy during this war. At the conclusion of peace, in 1748, it consisted of 158 ships of the line, (including 50's,) and 196 smaller vessels. In the course of this war, there had been taken from the enemy, 19 ships, ten of which were of the line, 16 large vessels were likewise destroyed. In 1750, a large sum was voted for building and repairing of ships, and every year, except one, throughout the peace, money was voted for the like services, greatly exceeding, on the whole, what had been granted during the last peace. In the beginning of the year 1756, the navy contained 142 ships of the line, and 178 smaller vessels.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

On the foundation of VIRTUE.

IN treating of *Virtue*, there are two questions which principally deserve con-

consideration: 1st, Is there any foundation in nature for a distinction between *Virtue* and *Vice?* and, 2d, If there is, in what does *Virtue* consist?

To the first of these, it does not appear difficult to return an answer, for does not experience teach us, that in every age and country, actions possessed of certain qualities have been approved of, while others have been condemned. The parricide has always been detested, and the affectionate son applauded; piety has ever met with love and esteem, and impiety with hatred and contempt.—Simple and plain, however, as this question is, some biassed by prejudice, and eager to attract the attention and admiration of the multitude, by the novelty of their sentiments, have first magnified its intricacy, and then answered it in a decided negative. An opinion so contrary to the universal voice of mankind, we should expect to be supported by some weighty arguments, and the more so, as it has been espoused by some who have called themselves philosophers. This, however, is by no means the case: the reasoning employed is so flimsy, that its fallacy may be detected at first sight.

The chief argument of those who maintain the negative side of the question, is, that the approbation of *virtue* is not universal; whereas, if there was any foundation in the nature of things, and the constitution of the human being for moral distinctions, and if there was any thing intrinsically 'good or bad in actions, all would approve, or all would condemn. At Sparta, when a new born infant was so weak or deformed, that it would not probably survive infancy, or, when the parents were in such circumstances as would render it difficult for them to maintain it, they were allowed, by law, to expose or put it to death. Among the rude hordes of the North American savages, as soon as any one is so depressed by age, and its usual concomitants, infirmity and disease, as to be unable to join in the chace, or take part in predatory expeditions, his nearest relation removes him to the woods, and leaves him there to perish, or, immediately puts an end to his days, by means of the tomahawk, or the scalping knife. An ancient Egyptian killed a cat, and was punished capitally: a modern Roman Catholic eats flesh in Lent, and is regarded as the perpetrator of a crime of considerable magnitude. From these, and similar instances, some have concluded, that the approbation of virtue is not universal; but their reasoning loses all its force, when we reflect that the human understanding may form false, as well as just conceptions of the objects which are presented to it.

When the Spartan commends him who exposes his sickly or deformed child, and the Indian him who puts to death his aged parent, they cannot be said to approve of inhumanity; for these actions they regard as merciful, because they seem to inflict on the sufferers a lesser evil to escape a greater. The conception, it is true, may be erroneous, but this does not in the least affect our argument: for, convince them that they are wrong, and they will no longer approve.

In like manner, the killing of a cat, and eating flesh in Lent, are actions in themselves indifferent; that is, actions in which the good or evil is too minute to be perceived by our limited faculties: but, in certain nations, they who infringed certain religious dogmas, or superstitious opinions, were held highly impious, and, as such, met with punishment and detestation. The only conclusion then that can be drawn from such examples, is, that man may form erroneous conceptions.

The same sort of argument has likewise, in a form somewhat different, been made use of as new. It has been objected to the propriety of moral distinctions, that persons who have arrived at equal degrees of improvement, frequently contemplate the same action

tion with very different sentiments, and that even the same person thinks differently of the same action at different times. Thus, Brutus killed Cæsar, and has, by some, been highly extolled for it; whilst others declaim against him with the utmost virulence. But can those who hence infer that moral distinctions are idle, assure me that those two men contemplate the action in question in exactly the same light? can they assure me that neither of them is swayed by any particular bias, and that the association of ideas in the mind of the one is the same as in that of the other? If they can, then I will certainly allow that there was nothing in the killing of Cæsar intrinsically good or bad. This, however, is an assurance which they cannot give; for the one contemplates Brutus as a bold and determined patriot, as a friend to virtue and liberty, who sacrificed the ties of friendship, and of private interest, to the love of his country; whilst the other considers him as a cowardly conspirator, as an inhuman, perfidious, ungrateful assassin. Since, therefore, the brave, the humane, the generous, the just, or those who are esteemed so, are every where approved; and the perfidious, the cowardly, the cruel, the envious, or those who are conceived such, are every where hated and despised, we may, with reason, conclude, that there is some inherent or positive quality in every virtuous action, which renders it the object of our approbation.

To discover what this quality is, has been always a favourite object of inquiry with the most eminent philosophers, and accordingly many hypothesis have been formed concerning it. Some have fixed on *Benevolence*; others on *Prudence*; a third set, on Consistency with the *law of God*; a fourth, on *Propriety*; and a fifth, on *Utility*. None of these, however, appear to be satisfactory, nor was it to be expected that they would, for their respective authors seem to have remained satisfied with discovering a quality which may be found in every action which we approve, without giving themselves the trouble to consider, whether it is the quality on account of which we approve or not; a point which was certainly well worthy of attention.

Dr HUTCHESON, who maintained that the *Benevolence* of every virtuous action is that which constitutes its merit, and induces us to approve of it, has formed a system very celebrated, and, in one sense, very amiable. "If," says he, "we examine all the actions "that are counted amiable, and if "we enquire into the grounds on "which they are approved of, we "will find, that in the opinion of "mankind they are all benevolent, "and appear to flow from good will "towards others, whether the person "be one of those benefited or not.— "And all actions which are supposed "to flow from such motives appear "to us morally good, provided, while "they are benevolent to some, they "are not hurtful to others; and we "shall find no disposition, no action, "amiable, in which there is not some "benevolence."

Such is this theory, a theory which, when defended with ingenuity, may be made, in a great measure, to assume the appearance of truth; and which, in every man of sensibility, is apt to excite prejudices in its favour, by the encouragement which it affords to the gentler virtues; or rather, by considering them as the only proper objects of moral approbation, and, by the tendency which it has to cherish, in the human breast, the noblest and most pleasing of all the affections.— Still, however, to a calm and unimpassioned observer it cannot be satisfactory. To the following objections it is in a particular manner liable.

Benevolence is a quality which is not to be found in every action which we applaud. Of the four cardinal virtues into which some have divided the whole

whole of *virtue*, there are three which cannot easily be comprehended under the category of *Benevolence*, namely, Temperance, Prudence, and Fortitude; besides many other less general affections, which meet with universal commendation, as, Contentment, Patience, Self-command, Composure under distress, &c. It may, no doubt, be said, that he who is moderate in his own enjoyments, will not readily interfere with the enjoyments of others; that he who takes care not to injure himself, will be less inclined to injure another; that he who is contented with his own condition, will not be excited by envy to molest his neighbour; and that he who is firm and composed in distress, will be a more able and steady friend to mankind than one of a weaker mind. There are, indeed, various ways in which all these may be made to assume the appearance of *Benevolence*. Thus, by an effort of thought, I can conceive that Contentment promotes the happiness of those around us, because it will not subject them to the painful necessity of hearing the querulous complaints of ill nature, and sympathizing with distresses real or imaginary. But tho' we allow this to be really the case, it does not prove that Contentment springs from *Benevolence*; for it is by no means a fair conclusion, that because a certain train of conduct is productive of happiness to others besides the agent, it is therefore benevolent.

Should we even grant that *Benevolence* has really a share in producing the above-mentioned actions, we may still object to it, that our approbation of them cannot be accounted for in a satisfactory manner by Dr Hutcheson's theory; because their connection with *Benevolence* is at least so remote, that all cannot trace it, and even when it is traced, it does not strike us with much force; whereas all approve of them, and approve instantly. We behold a man who has encountered the severest calamities, but who has supported them all with fortitude, and is still contented; and we approve of him. Our applause, however, is not preceded by a cold formal induction concerning the secret motives from which he may have acted; it is instantaneous and ardent. Nor is it philosophers alone, and others skilled in investigating the various workings of the human soul, that applaud such a character; the rude as well as the most civilized, applaud.

An argument in favour of this theory, which has been strongly insisted on by some, is, that by means of it we can easily account for the pleasurable emotions which attend our approbation of virtuous actions: but even in this point it will be found to have little or no advantage over the other hypotheses which have been formed concerning our moral sentiments.—Every one who has paid the least attention to the sentiments of approbation with which we contemplate virtuous conduct, and has endeavoured to investigate their nature, must have perceived that there is such a connection between the judgement and the emotion, that the one invariably follows the other. There may, indeed, be a few exceptions, in which, while our judgement seems to approve, our feelings, as it were, revolt. Such cases, however, are very rare; and, in any that do occur, their virtue will be found to be considerably doubtful.—Now, as the perception of necessary connection, or invariable sequence, is the very idea which we form of cause and effect, we may justly conclude that the approving judgement is the cause of the pleasurable emotion.—Taking then this for granted, it follows, that because the cause is always proportioned to the effect, no system can account well for our moral feelings which does not give a satisfactory explanation of our moral judgements. But we have already seen that the theory of *Benevolence* gives only a partial and imperfect account of the origin

origin of our judgements; therefore, it must give an equally partial and imperfect account of the origin of our feelings.

If, however, it should be thought that it is too much to say that the judgement is the cause of the emotion; it must, at any rate, be allowed, that the former has a great influence on the latter, so that our conclusion will remain nearly the same.

Nor does the argument, that in all disputes of casuists, concerning rectitude of conduct, the public good is the standard to which these constantly refer, prove any thing in Dr Hutcheson's favour, though he appears to have placed much confidence in it. It is no more than an argument of authority, and therefore, in its very nature, is not of the most convincing kind; and, besides, it may be observed, that an action may promote the good of the community at large, and yet not proceed from *Benevolence*.—For, as the happiness of the community depends on the happiness of each individual in it; so, conversely, the happiness of each individual will depend, in a great measure, on the happiness of the whole community; and, therefore, the most obvious dictates of *self-love* are, to promote the public good.

For these reasons, among others, I would conclude, that *the virtue of an action does not consist in its benevolence.*

(To be continued.)

Account of the Application of GAS *from* COAL *to economical Purposes.*

By Mr William Murdoch.

From Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, London, for 1808.

THE facts and results intended to be communicated in this paper, are founded upon observations made, during the present winter, at the cotton manufactory of Messrs Philips and Lee, at Manchester, where the light obtained by the combustion of the gas from coal is used upon a very large scale; the apparatus for its production and application having been prepared by me at the works of Messrs Boulton, Watt, and Co. at Soho.

The whole of the rooms of this cotton mill, which is, I believe, the most extensive in the united kingdom, as well as its counting-houses and store-rooms, and the adjacent dwelling-house of Mr Lee, are lighted with the gas from coal. The total quantity of light used during the hours of burning, has been ascertained, by a comparison of shadows, to be about equal to the light which 2500 mould candles of six in the pound would give; each of the candles, with which the comparison was made consuming at the rate of 4-10ths of an ounce (175 grains) of tallow per hour.

The quantity of light is necessarily liable to some variation, from the difficulty of adjusting all the flames, so as to be perfectly equal at all times; but the admirable precision and exactness with which the business of this mill is conducted, afforded as excellent an opportunity of making the comparative trials I had in view, as is perhaps likely to be ever obtained in general practice: and the experiments being made upon so large a scale, and for a considerable period of time, may, I think, be assumed as a sufficiently accurate standard for determining the advantages to be expected from the use of the gas lights under favourable circumstances.

It is not my intention, in the present paper, to enter into a particular description of the apparatus employed for producing the gas; but I may observe generally, that the coal is distilled in large iron retorts, which, during the winter season, are kept constantly at work, except during the intervals of charging; and that the gas, as it rises from them, is conveyed by iron pipes into large reservoirs, or ga-

zo-

zometers, where it is washed and purified, previous to its being conveyed through other pipes, called mains, to the mill. These mains branch off into a variety of ramifications, (forming a total length of several miles,) and diminish in size, as the quantity of gas required to be passed through them becomes less. The burners, where the gas is consumed, are connected with the above mains, by short tubes, each of which is furnished with a cock to regulate the admission of the gas to each burner, and to shut it totally out when requisite. This latter operation, may likewise be instantaneously performed throughout the whole of the burners in each room, by turning a cock, with which each main is provided, near its entrance into the room.

The burners are of two kinds: the one is upon the principle of the Argand lamp, and resembles it in appearance; the other is a small curved tube with a conical end, having three circular apertures, or perforations, of about a 30th of an inch in diameter, one at the point of the cone, and two lateral ones, through which the gas issues, forming three divergent jets of flame, somewhat like a fleur-de-lis. The shape and general appearance of this tube has procured it, among the workmen, the name of the cockspur burner.

The number of burners, employed in all the buildings, amounts to 271 Argands, and 633 cockspurs; each of the former giving a light equal to that of four candles of the description above mentioned; and each of the latter, a light equal to two and a quarter of the same candles; making therefore the total of the gas light a little more than equal to that of 2500 candles. When thus regulated, the whole of the above burners require an hourly supply of 1250 cubic feet of the gas produced from cannel coal; the superior quality and quantity of the gas produced from that material having given it a decided preference, in this situation, over every other coal, notwithstanding its higher price.

The time during which the gas light is used, may, upon an average of the whole year, be stated at least at two hours per day of twenty-four hours. In some mills, where there is over work, it will be three hours; and in the few where night work is still continued, nearly twelve hours. But taking two hours per day as the common average throughout the year, the consumption in Messrs Philips and Lee's mill, will be $1250 \times 2 = 2500$ cubic feet of gas per day; to produce which, seven hundred weight of cannel coal is required in the retort. The price of the best Wigan cannel, (the sort used,) is 13½d. per cwt. (25s. 6d. per ton,) delivered at the mill, or say about eight shillings for the seven hundred weight. Multiplying by the number of working days in the year, (313,) the annual consumption of cannel will be 110 tons, and its cost L.125.

About one third of the above quantity, or say forty tons of good common coal, value ten shillings per ton, is required for fuel to heat the retorts; the annual amount of which is L.20.

The 110 tons of cannel coal, when distilled, produce about 70 tons of good coak, which is sold upon the spot at 1s. 4d. per cwt., and will therefore amount annually to the sum of L.93.

The quantity of tar produced from each ton of cannel coal is from eleven to twelve ale gallons, making a total annual produce of about 1250 ale gallons, which not having been yet sold, I cannot determine its value; but whenever it comes to be manufactured in large quantities, it cannot be such as materially to influence the economical statement, unless, indeed, new applications of it should be discovered.

The quantity of aqueous fluid which came over in the course of the observations which I am now giving an account of, was not exactly ascertained, from some springs having got into the

reservoir; and as it has not been yet applied to any useful purpose, I may omit further notice of it in this statement.

The interest of the capital expended in the necessary apparatus and buildings, together with what is considered as an ample allowance for wear and tear, is stated by Mr Lee at about L.550 per annum; in which some allowance is made for this apparatus being made upon a scale adequate to the supply of a still greater quantity of light than he has occasion to make use of.

He is of opinion, that the cost of attendance upon candles would be as much, if not more, than upon the gas apparatus; so that in forming the comparison, nothing need be stated upon that score, on either side.

The economical statement for one year then stands thus:

Cost of 110 tons of cannel coal, ...	L. 125
Ditto of 40 tons of common ditto, ...	20
	145
Deduct the value of 70 tons of coak, ...	93
The annual expenditure in coal, after deducting the value of the coak, and without allowing any thing for the tar, is therefore ..	52
And the interest of capital and wear and tear of apparatus, ...	550

making the total expence of gas apparatus about L.600 per annum.

That of candles, to give the same light, would be about L.2000. For, each candle consuming at the rate of 4-10ths of an ounce of tallow per hour, the 2500 candles, burning upon an average of the year two hours per day, would, at one shilling per pound, the present price, amount to nearly the sum of money above mentioned.

If the comparison were made upon an average of three hours per day, the advantage would be still more in favour of the gas light; the interest of the capital, and wear and tear of the apparatus, continuing nearly the same as in the former case; thus,

1250 × 3 = 3750 cubic feet of gas per day, which would be produced by 10¾ cwt. of cannel coals; this multiplied by the number of working days, gives 168 tons per annum, which, valued as before, amounts to ..... L. 188

And 60 tons common coal, for burning under the retorts, will amount to, ..	30
	218
Deduct 105 tons of coak at 26s. 8d. ..... -	140
Leaving the expenditure in coal, after deduction of the coak, and without allowance for the tar, at .	78

Adding to which the interest and wear and tear of apparatus, as before, the total annual cost will not be more than L.650, whilst that of tallow, rated as before, will be L.3000.

It will readily occur, that the greater number of hours the gas is burnt, the greater will be its comparative economy: although in extending it beyond 3 hours, an increase of some parts of the apparatus would be necessary.

If the economical comparison were made with oils, the advantages would be less than with tallow.

The introduction of this species of light into the establishment of Messrs. Philips and Lee has been gradual; beginning in the year 1805, with two rooms of the mill, the counting-houses, and Mr Lee's dwelling-house, after which it was extended through the whole manufactory, as expeditiously as the apparatus could be prepared.

At first, some inconvenience was experienced from the smell of the uncon-

consumed, or imperfectly purified gas, which may in a great measure be attributed to the introduction of successive improvements in the construction of the apparatus, as the work proceeded: but since its completion, and since the persons to whose care it is confided have become familiar with its management, this inconvenience has been obviated, not only in the mill, but also in Mr Lee's house, which is most brilliantly illuminated with it, to the exclusion of every other species of artificial light.

The peculiar softness and clearness of this light, with its almost unvarying intensity, have brought it into great favour with the work people: and its being free from the inconvenience and danger resulting from the sparks, and frequent snuffing of candles, is a circumstance of material importance, as tending to diminish the hazard of fire, to which cotton mills are known to be much exposed.

The above particulars, it is conceived, contain such information as may tend to illustrate the general advantages attending the use of the gas light: but, nevertheless, the Royal Society may perhaps not deem it uninteresting to be apprised of the circumstances which originally gave rise in my mind to its application as an economical substitute for oils and tallow.

It is now nearly sixteen years since, in a course of experiments I was making at Redruth in Cornwall, upon the quantities and qualities of the gases produced by distillation from different mineral and vegetable substances, I was induced, by some observations I had previously made upon the burning of coal, to try the combustible property of the gases produced from it, as well as from peat, wood, and other inflammable substances. And being struck with the great quantities of gas which they afforded, as well as with the brilliancy of the light, and the facility of its production, I instituted several experiments, with a view of ascertaining the cost at which it might be obtained, compared with that of equal quantities of light yielded by oils and tallow.

My apparatus consisted of an iron retort, with tinned copper and iron tubes, through which the gas was conducted to a considerable distance; and there, as well as at intermediate points, was burned through apertures of varied forms and dimensions. The experiments were made upon coal of different qualities, which I procured from different parts of the kingdom, for the purpose of ascertaining which would give the most economical results. The gas was also washed with water, and other means were employed to purify it.

In the year 1798, I removed from Cornwall to Messrs Boulton, Watt, and Co's works, for the manufactory of steam engines at the Soho Foundry, and there I constructed an apparatus upon a larger scale, which, during many successive nights, was applied to the lighting of their principal building, and various new methods were practised, of washing and purifying the gas.

These experiments were continued, with some interruptions, until the peace of 1802, when a public display of this light was made by me in the illumination of Mr Boulton's manufactory at Soho, upon that occasion.

Since that period, I have, under the sanction of Messrs Boulton, Watt, and Co extended the apparatus at Soho Foundry, so as to give light to all the principal shops, where it is in regular use, to the exclusion of other artificial light; but I have preferred giving the results from Mess. Philips' and Lee's apparatus, both on account of its greater extent, and the greater uniformity of the lights, which rendered the comparison with candles less difficult.

At the time I commenced my experiments, I was certainly unacquainted with the circumstance of the gas from coal.

coal having been observed by others to be capable of combustion; but I am since informed, that the current of gas escaping from Lord Dundonald's tar ovens had been frequently tried, and I find that Dr Clayton, in a paper in vol. xli. of the Transactions of the Royal Society, so long ago as the year 1739, gave an account of some observations and experiments made by him, which clearly manifest his knowledge of the inflammable property of the gas, which he denominates "the spirit of coals;" but the idea of applying it as an economical substitute for oils and tallow, does not appear to have occurred to this gentlemen; and I believe I may, without presuming too much, claim both the first idea of applying, and the first actual application of this gas to economical purposes.

Account *of* Books *committed to the Flames, suppressed, or censured.*

(*Continued from p.* 731.)

"ON the unlawfulness of the oath of "allegiance required by James I." Published at Rome (by Reboul) in 1611. This work was the cause that the author was hanged (not beheaded, as some have supposed.) When James I read this virulent work, in which Reboul boasts that he will come over immediately to England, will raise an insurrection against the king, and will strangle the tyrant with his own hands, he imputed it to Cardinal Duperron; but the latter was justified by Casaubon, who, even in Paris, had received certain information that the piece was written by Reboul. It was the Pope who ordered the punishment of this furious writer, as one guilty of having violated Majesty in the person of King James. It is not known what could have induced the Pope to interest himself so much for a prince whom he regarded as a heretic.

"*Reply* of the English people to "their king Edward, upon certain ar- "ticles respecting religion, which have "been sent to them in his name."—This work was condemned by a decree of the parliament of Paris, 13 February, 1550, upon a complaint made to the King of France by the English ambassador.

"Satirical couplets ascribed to *Jean* "*Baptiste Rousseau*, 1709." These couplets occasioned a very long and very serious criminal prosecution, which terminated in a decree issued the 7th April 1712, which condemned Jean Baptiste Rousseau to perpetual banishment from the kingdom, not only as a suborner of witnesses, but as author of the impure and satirical verses to which this prosecution relates. This decree, which was attached to *la Greve*, fully acquitted Saurin, upon whom Rousseau had attempted to throw the odium of these shocking verses. The following was the occasion on which these famous couplets appeared. A coffee-house, called the coffee-house of *la Laurent*, was, in 1708, the literary and political rendezvous of the wits and idlers of Paris. Lamotte and Rousseau were the leaders of this Parnassus, when Danchet's opera of Hesione appeared. A very ill-natured poet, suspected to be Rousseau, dared to publish very satirical couplets against those who frequented this coffee-house. The first of these were not those which gave rise to the famous process of which we speak; they only caused the desertion of the coffee-house of la Laurent. The literary men, who had been ill-treated in these couplets, having resolved to go no more to this coffee-house, met at the house of M. de Liviers; but the satirical poet pursued them with new couplets of the same nature as the first. It is pretended that these second couplets did not occasion the process in question, but that they were occasioned by the publication of a third set. Paris and Versailles were inundated with these compositions. The tribu-

nals,

nals, fatigued by the complaints of the injured, sought the author of these enormities. Every one named Rousseau; they seemed to recognize the warmth of his style. His infamous epigrams, which he called the *Gloria Patri* of his psalms, many ill-natured couplets against different persons, his licentious tales, his propensity to slander, seemed to testify against him in the eyes of his adversaries. People compared circumstances; they recollected speeches which he had been heard to utter. It was observed, that the victims sacrificed in the couplets were precisely the persons whom he most hated. In spite of these presumptions, it was impossible to pronounce a certain judgment on this fatal affair; because, on the other side, it was known that Rousseau had violent enemies, raised up, as well by the envy inspired by his talents, as by his satirical disposition. The poet would not perhaps have been condemned, had he merely denied that he was the author of the couplets. But not content with seeking to appear innocent himself, he attempted to make the Geometer Saurin guilty of the crime of which he was accused. William Arnold, a young man of weak understanding, was said to be the instrument whom Rousseau employed to crush his enemy. This wretch deponed, that Saurin had given him couplets for the purpose of having them secretly circulated. The cause was carried before the parliament; and the blow, with which Rousseau meant to strike the geometrician, fell upon his own head. Saurin shewed the contrast between his own character and that of Rousseau. He accused him as a suborner of witnesses; and in particular of William Arnold, to whom he had given money. The proofs of this subornation appeared evident, and Rousseau was banished for ever from the kingdom. After having wandered in Switzerland, in Germany, and in Brabant, he died at Brussels, 17 March 1741.

"*Emile*, or, On Education, by *Jean* "*Jacques Rousseau*, citizen of Gene- "va." The parliament of Paris, by a decree of 9 June 1762, orders that this work shall be torn and burnt in the court of the palace, at the foot of the great stair, by the executioner of public justice:—That the said J. J. Rousseau, named in the frontispiece of the book, shall be taken, apprehended, and carried to prison, to be heard and interrogated on the facts of the said book, and to reply to the charges which the prosecutor general means to bring against him. On Friday, 11th June 1762, the work mentioned above was torn and burnt at the foot of the great stair of the palace. Emile was also condemned to be burnt by the hand of the executioner, at Geneva.

The reading of the "*Social Contract*" has been severely prohibited in France; several editions of it were confiscated in 1762, and a bookseller of Lyons, named de Ville, was arrested, and carried to Pierre Encyse, on being found to have begun the printing of an edition.

The "*Letters from the Mountain*" were condemned to the flames by a decree of the parliament of Paris, 19 March 1765.

"Treatise on heresy, schism, &c. "By Antonio Sanctarel. (Latin.) "Rome, Zanetti, 1625, 4to." This book is rare, having been censured by the Sorbonne, suppressed by decree of the parliament of Paris, 13 March 1626, and condemned to the flames as contrary to the laws of the kingdom. It was suppressed also in England, at the instigation of the court of France. The author maintains that the Pope has a right to set regents over kings incapable of reigning, and even to depose them if he thinks fit. Moreover, he gives them an exorbitant power, not only over the throne, but even over the life of Princes. This book was approved by the General of the Jesuits. The monks of this order, having been sent for, and interrogated upon

upon the subject of this work, attempted to excuse their General. They frankly owned, that though, at Paris, they disapproved the doctrine of this book; yet, at Rome, if they were there, they would approve it. They asked time to deliberate; three days were granted them; and it was decreed, that if these fathers should not then disapprove the doctrine of Sanctarel, they should be treated as guilty of high treason. The consequence was, that they condemned the decree of their General, by an authentic act, which they signed 16th March 1626.

"Discovery of witchcraft, by *Re-*
"*ginald Scott.*" This work was condemned to the flames in England.—That island was then, like the rest of Europe, enslaved by popular prejudices. The great crime of the author was the not believing in sorcery: he explains, in his work, the practices and the arts which fortune-tellers and sorcerers usually employ in deceiving the simple; and he solicits compassion in favour of those who are accused of sorcery. This book was severely criticized by many learned men, and James I. wrote an answer to it, under the title of *Demonology*. Reginald Scott, born in the province of Kent, in 1645, died in 1599.

"Michaelis Serveti, de trinitatis
"erroribus libri VII, anno 1531.—
"Ejusdem Serveti de trinitate dialo-
"gorum libri duo, et de justitia regni
"Christi capitula quatuor, 1532, 8vo."
A work excessively rare.

"Ejusdem Serveti de trinitate libri
"tres, lingua Belgica editi, per R. T.
"impressum, anno 1620, in 4to."—
Very rare.

"Ejusdem Serveti Christianismi Res-
"titutio. Viennæ Allobrogum, 1553,
"8vo." This is said to be the rarest of all books.

"Joannis Calvini defensio ortho-
"doxæ fidei, de Sacra trinitate contra
"Serveti errores. Oliva Rob. Stephani,
"1554, 8vo." Rare. A translation of this work by Colladon, one of the judges of Servitus, is still more in request.

"Apologia pro Serveto. Authore
"Gulielmo Postello, 8vo." Manuscript never printed.

He who should possess these five works, would have, perhaps, the most precious and rarest collection known. The *Christianismi Restitutio* alone was sold to M. de la Valliere, in 1784, for 4120 livres (200*l.*) It is well known that the books of Servetus were burned, either with the author at Geneva, or elsewhere, which has rendered them excessively rare. Servetus, by his correspondence with Calvin on the subject of the Trinity, drew upon himself the animadversion of that famous sectary; accordingly the latter declared, that if ever Servetus set foot in Geneva, he should not go out of it with impunity. In fact, the latter having escaped from prison, and wishing to go into Italy, was so unfortunate as to pass through Geneva. Calvin caused him to be arrested there, and soon after condemned. On the 27th Oct. 1553, Servetus was led to the stake; he continued more than two hours in the flames, because the wind drove them in a contrary direction; and it is said that he cried out, when he felt his torments prolonged: "Wretch, cannot I then die? What! with a hundred pieces of gold, and the rich necklace which they took when they arrested me, could they not purchase wood enough to consume me more quickly?"

Servetus was born at Villa Nueva, in Arragon, in the year 1509. He was a physician, and practised that art for some time at Paris.

Character of the late SIR WILLIAM FORBES.

(*From Funeral Sermon, by the Rev. Archibald Alison.*)

IT was the first blessing of his life, that it was begun *in the way of righ-*

righteousness. In those early years, when all our profoundest opinions and affections are formed, he had the happiness of being brought up by a widowed parent, who, like the pious mother of the infant Prophet, educated him in *the temple of God;* whose voice instructed him in the service of the Christian, and whose example spoke the truth of the lessons which she taught. I can testify, with what deep emotion, even in his last hours, he recollected this blessing of his infant years; and I can say, to every mother that hears me, that such, in the exquisite system of Divine Widom, is at once the fruit and the reward of maternal piety.

It was at this period, accordingly, that all the leading principles of his mind were formed; that he acquired that early love of God, which is the parent of virtue, as well as of devotion; that he felt that alliance between his revealed laws and the precepts of his own uncorrupted mind, which constitutes the liberty of religion; and that, from the cool shade of youthful contemplation, he looked forward upon life, not only as the theatre of time, but as the school of immortality. It was from this high discipline, that, in the years of inexperience, no illusions of the world, and no seductions of example, were ever able to detain him amid the sordid scenes of youthful dissipation; and that although his early years were passed in that dark age of our country, when infidelity was fashionable, and when the guilty hand of genius was shaking all the foundations of human faith and hope, no vanity of youth, and no authority of age, ever induced him to let go one principle of his religious faith, or to relax one spring of the ambition of virtue.

When from this scene of preparation he entered upon the various duties, which his rank and situation in life prescribed to him, he entered upon them with the same views, and the same principles. Born the representative of a noble, but unfortunate family, he felt it his business to restore it, if not to the rank, at least to the dignity, which it had bequeathed to him. Looking forward to that connection, and to that numerous family, with which heaven afterwards blessed him, he felt it his duty to prepare for them, (in an age when wealth had more than its real value) all the honourable independence, which his industry and activity could provide. He felt still more, perhaps, the ambition which is natural to every noble mind, of distinguishing himself in the eyes of his country, and of shewing to mankind, that there is a prouder honour, which the virtues of the individual can attain, than all that hereditary titles can bestow. But, most of all, he felt the ambition that belongs to evangelical virtue; the ambition of *walking worthy of the hopes* to which he was called; and of demonstrating to the world, that the faith of the christian may be united with every thing that is dignified in public conduct, or amiable in private manners. Such were the lofty ends, which, in the race of time, it was his ambition to accomplish, and which, by the grace of God, he did accomplish.

The race which he ran, my brethren, was not *in secret*. It was in the midst of all the dangers, and of all the duties of social life: for many years the world have been spectators of it; and there is scarcely one of us, of any age or condition, who has not marked it in some of its aspects. I dare then to say, that in all this long time, and that, in a period of our country, when neither talents nor virtues were infrequent among us, there was no person of our age who has so fully *united* in himself, the same assemblage of the most estimable qualities of our nature: the same firmness of piety, with the same tenderness of charity; the same ardour of public spirit, with the same disdain of individual

dual interest; the same activity in business, with the same generosity in its conduct; the same independence towards the powerful, and the same humanity towards the lowly; the same dignity in public life, with the same gentleness in private society. In some of these qualities of mind, he was inferior to few; in others, he was equal to many; but, in the union and combination of the whole, he was superior to all. There was a balance and proportion among the attributes of his mind, which made them all harmonize together; and there was something in his nature, which seemed always superior even to the very virtues he was called to exercise. The minds of most men are distinguished only by particular qualities: and when we say that they are learned, or generous, or active, we give them all the praise of their character. In him, on the contrary, there seemed always some greater *substance*, as it were, to which these qualities belonged; some higher principle, from which they flowed at his obedience, and by which they became, not the measures of his character, but the occasional instruments of his will.

In this discipline of his mind, there was one quality alone, to which he imposed no limits. You know, my brethren, that it was the quality of CHARITY; not that feeble and hypocritical spirit, with which men often deceive the world and themselves; but that high and holy spirit, which is learnt from the gospel; that charity which is the end of the *commandment*; that charity which is kindled by once looking firmly at the *Author* of good, and which then returns to the world to be its minister and dispenser. It was the habit that was fitted to the original character of his mind; and he wore it with the grace of a thing that was natural, and with the ease of a thing that was habitual. It accompanied him into every scene of business, or of pleasure; wherever happiness could be given, wherever modesty could be encouraged, wherever merit could be exalted, or melancholy could be relieved. But, in the scenes of wretchedness and distress, *where the widow and the fatherless were found*, and where *they lay who had none to help them*, it assumed then a higher aspect, and wore a more majestic form. On this magnificent subject I will not speak; because something of it is known to us all; and because there is a voice yet to reach us, which will tell us, what is now known only to God. I will say only, that there is scarcely an abode of human misery in this great city, which his pity has not reached; that there are few of us, whom duty has called to visit the scenes of wretchedness, who have not found his known, or his unknown steps to precede us; that no vulgar boundaries, of faith, or country, or climate, limited the boundless humanity of his mind: that, even in an age of benevolence, the charities of the proudest and greatest among us, sink before *his*; that there is scarcely a province of our land, which has not known his protection, or his benignity; and that the noblest records which this city can leave to posterity, contain, at the same time, the records of his wisdom, his labours, and his benevolence.

The character, however, of a christian, like that of the leader of his salvation, *can only be made perfect by suffering*. During the course of this long and beneficent life, it pleased God to leave him to his common share in the sorrows of mortality. He had to know, at different times, the anguish of disease, and all the weakness of infirmity. He had to follow to the grave many of the friends of his youth, and of his manhood; to see his children taken from him, in the hour when they met his love, and looked up for his instruction; and, as life was declining, and the snows of age were falling upon his head, to lose the [illegible]-dred mind that had so long been the part-

partner of his feelings, and of his virtues. Amid all these scenes, the character of his mind was the same; and, in the deep convictions of his heart, there was a *faith* which was able to meet distress, and resist misfortune.—He *was afflicted*, but *not subdued*. He knew that *afflictions rise not from the dust;* that there are *ends* they serve, which one day the *faithful* mind will know; and that around the childhood of humanity, there are yet the *Everlasting arms*. These, indeed, are the common, and the blessed convictions of the pious; but in him, amid such scenes, there was something more:—There was, in his sorrows, no *selfishness*, no ostentatious *pride* of suffering, no abandonment of the business of life, for the indulgence of solitary grief. In the midst of his misfortunes, his time, his advice, his exertions, were still at the command of all who needed them: while he gave way to the sensibility of his private nature, he lost nothing of the perseverance of his duty; and there was no hour of calamity, in which he was incapable of happiness, when he could be the author, or the minister, of happiness to others.

It was in this manner, withdrawing himself gradually from the love, but not from the duties, of mortality, and feeling the call of a higher being, as the ties of the present were dissolving, that life led on to its final scene; to that scene which has been ended since we last met in this house, and which many of us will forget only with the last remembrances of our being. Upon this subject I dare not expatiate; I dare not remember the lengthened sufferings with which it pleased heaven to try his last days; the vicissitudes of hope and fear, which the prayers of this place have so long expressed; and which have been expressed in many a midnight prayer from those who had none else to help them. I dare still less to remember the fortitude with which the visitations of heaven were borne; the genuine resignation with which he prepared himself either to live, or to die; the ardent devotion with which, in the hours of struggle and of sufferance, *he walked humbly with his God*; and the unabated zeal with which he employed the temporary cessations of affliction, in every labour in which he could yet do *justice*, or *shew mercy unto men*. I wish rather to remember, that while the last trial was approaching, and ere *the silver cord was loosed* for ever, the mercy of heaven granted to the prayers of his family, one parting gleam of tranquillity and repose; that a ray, as of celestial light, came to irradiate the closing scene; and that, in his last hours, he seemed to have conquered the infirmities of mortality, and to have experienced the earnest of eternal peace.

Evidence collected at BRISTOL *on the subject of the* SLAVE TRADE.

From Clarkson's History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

AMONG the persons whom I found out at Bristol, and from whom I derived assistance, were Dr Camplin, and the celebrated Dean Tucker. The former was my warm defender; for the West-Indian and African merchants, as soon as they discovered my errand, began to calumniate me. The Dean, though in a very advanced age, felt himself much interested in my pursuit. He had long moved in the political world himself, and was desirous of hearing of what was going forward that was new in it, but particularly about so desirable a measure as that of the abolition of the Slave-trade *. He introduced me to the Custom-

* Dean Tucker, in his Reflections on the Disputes between Great Britain and Ireland, published in 1785, had passed a severe censure on the British planters for the inhuman treatment of their slaves.

custom-house at Bristol. He used to call upon me at the Merchants' Hall, while I was transcribing the muster-rolls of the seamen there. In short, he seemed to be interested in all my movements. He became also a warm supporter both of me and of my cause.

Among others, who were useful to me in my pursuit, was Mr Henry Sulgar, an amiable minister of the gospel belonging to the religious society of the Moravians in the same city. From him I first procured authentic documents relative to the treacherous massacre at Calabar. This cruel transaction had been frequently mentioned to me; but as it had taken place twenty years before, I could not find one person who had been engaged in it, nor could I come, in a satisfactory manner, at the various particulars belonging to it. My friend, however, put me in possession of copies of the real depositions which had been taken in the case of the King against Lippincott and others, relative to this event, namely, of captain Floyd, of the city of Bristol, who had been a witness to the scene, and of Ephraim Robin John, and of Ancona Robin Robin John, two African chiefs, who had been sufferers by it. These depositions had been taken before Jacob Kirby, and Thomas Symons, Esquires, commissioners at Bristol for taking affidavits in the court of King's Bench. The tragedy, of which they gave a circumstantial account, I shall present to the reader in as concise a manner as I can.

In the year 1767, the ships Indian Queen, Duke of York, Nancy, and Concord, of Bristol; the Edgar, of Liverpool, and the Canterbury of London, lay in old Calabar river.

It happened at this time, that a quarrel subsisted between the principal inhabitants of Old Town and those of New Town, Old Calabar, which had originated in a jealousy respecting slaves. The captains of the vessels now mentioned, joined in sending several letters to the inhabitants of Old Town, but particularly to Ephraim Robin John, who was at that time a grandee or principal inhabitant of the place. The tenor of these letters was, that they were sorry that any jealousy or quarrel should subsist between the two parties; that if the inhabitants of Old Town would come on board, they would afford them security and protection; adding at the same time, that their intention in inviting them was, that they might become mediators, and thus heal their disputes.

The inhabitants of Old Town, happy to find that their differences were likely to be accommodated, joyfully accepted the invitation. The three brothers of the grandee just mentioned, the eldest of whom was Amboe Robin John, first entered their canoe, attended by twenty-seven others, and, being followed by nine canoes, directed their course to the Indian Queen. They were dispatched from thence the next morning to the Edgar, and afterwards to the Duke of York, on board of which they went, leaving their canoe and attendants by the side of the same vessel. In the mean time, the people on board the other canoes were either distributed on board, or lying close to, the other ships.

This being the situation of the three brothers, and of the principal inhabitants of the place, the treachery now began to appear. The crew of the Duke of York, aided by the captain and mates, and armed with pistols and cutlasses, rushed into the cabin, with an intent to seize the persons of their three innocent and unsuspicious guests. The unhappy men, alarmed at this violation of the rights of hospitality, and struck with astonishment at the behaviour of their supposed friends, attempted to escape thro' the cabin windows, but being wounded, were obliged to desist and to submit to be put in irons.

In the same moment, in which this at-

atrocious attempt had been made, an order had been given to fire upon the canoe, which was then lying by the side of the Duke of York. The canoe soon filled and sunk, and the wretched attendants were either seized, killed, or drowned. Most of the other ships followed the example. Great numbers were additionally killed and drowned on the occasion, and others were swimming to the shore.

At this juncture the inhabitants of New Town, who had concealed themselves in the bushes by the water-side, and between whom and the commanders of the vessels the plan had been previously concerted, came out from their hiding-places, and embarking in their canoes, made for such as were swimming from the fire of the ships. The ships' boats also were manned, and joined in the pursuit. They butchered the greatest part of those whom they caught. Many dead bodies were soon seen upon the sands, and others were floating upon the water; and including those who were seized and carried off, and those who were drowned and killed, either by the firing of the ships, or by the people of New Town, three hundred were lost to the inhabitants of Old Town on that day.

The carnage, which I have been now describing, was scarcely over, when a canoe, full of the principal people of New Town, who had been the promoters of the scheme, dropped along-side of the Duke of York. They demanded the person of Amboe Robin John, the brother of the grandee of Old Town, and the eldest of the three on board. The unfortunate man put the palms of his hands together, and beseeched the commander of the vessel, that he would not violate the rights of hospitality by giving up an unoffending stranger to his enemies. But no entreaties could avail. The commander received from the New Town people a slave, of the name of Econg, in his stead, and then forced him into the canoe, where his head was immediately struck off in the sight of the crew, and of his afflicted and disconsolate brothers. As for them, they escaped his fate; but they were carried off with their attendants to the West Indies, and sold for slaves.

I determined to inquire into the truth of the reports that seamen had an aversion to enter, and that they were inveigled, if not often forced into this hateful employment. For this purpose I was introduced to a landlord of the name of Thompson, who kept a public-house called the Seven Stars. He was a very intelligent man, was accustomed to receive sailors, when discharged at the end of their voyages, and to board them till their vessels went out again, or to find them births in others. He avoided however all connection with the Slave-trade, declaring that the credit of his house would be ruined, if he were known to send those, who put themselves under his care, into it.

From him I collected the truth of all that had been stated to me on this subject. But I told him I should not be satisfied until I had beheld those scenes myself, which he had described to me; and I entreated him to take me into them, saying that I would reward him for all his time and trouble, and that I would never forget him while I lived. To this he consented; and as three or four slave-vessels at this time were preparing for their voyages, it was time that we should begin our rounds. At about twelve at night we generally set out, and were employed till two and sometimes three in the morning. He led me from one of those public houses to another, which the mates of the slave-vessels used to frequent to pick up their hands. These houses were in Marsh-street, and most of them were then kept by Irishmen. The scenes witnessed in these houses were truly distressing to me; and yet, if I wished to know practically what I had purposed, I could

could not avoid them. Music, dancing, rioting, drunkenness, and profane swearing, were kept up from night to night The young mariner, if a stranger to the port, and unacquainted with the nature of the Slave-trade, was sure to be picked up. The novelty of the voyages, the superiority of the wages in this over any other trades, and the privileges of various kinds, were set before him. Gulled in this manner, he was frequently enticed to the boat, which was waiting to carry him away. If these prospects did not attract him, he was plied with liquor till he became intoxicated, when a bargain was made over him between the landlord and the mate. After this his senses were kept in such a constant state of stupefaction by the liquor, that in time the former might do with him what he pleased. Seamen also were boarded in these houses, who, when the slave-ships were going out, but at no other time, were encouraged to spend more than they had money to pay or; and to these, when they had thus exceeded, but one alternative was given, namely, a slave-vessel, or a gaol. These distressing scenes I found myself obliged frequented to witness, for I was no less than nineteen times occupied in making these hateful rounds. And I can say from my own experience, and all the information I could collect from Thompson and others, that no such practices were in use to obtain seamen for other trades.

The treatment of the seamen employed in the Slave-trade had so deeply interested me, and now the manner of procuring them, that I was determined to make myself acquainted with their whole history; for I found by report, that they were not only personally ill treated, as I have already painfully described, but that they were robbed by artifice of those wages which had been held up to them as so superior in this service. All persons were obliged to sign articles, that in case they should die, or be discharged, during the voyage, the wages then due to them should be paid in the currency where the vessel carried her slaves, and that half of the wages due to them, on their arrival there, should be paid in the same manner, and that they were never permitted to read over the articles they had signed. By means of this iniquitous practice, the wages in the slave trade, tho' nominally higher, in order to induce seamen to engage in it, were actually lower than in other trades. All these usages I ascertained in such a manner that no person could doubt the truth of them. I actually obtained possession of articles of agreement belonging to these vessels, which had been signed and executed in former voyages. I made the merchants themselves, by sending those seamen, who had claims upon them, to ask for their accounts current with their respective ships, furnish me with such documents as would have been evidence against them in any court of law. On whatever branch of the system I turned my eyes, I found it equally barbarous. The trade was, in short, one mass of iniquity, from the beginning to the end.

I employed myself occasionally in the Merchants-hall, in making copies of the muster-rolls of ships sailing to different parts of the world, that I might make a comparative view of the loss of seamen in the slave trade with that of those in the other trades from the same port. The result of this employment showed me the importance of it: for, when I considered how impartial the inhabitants of this country were to their fellow-citizens, the seamen belonging to it, and in what estimation the members of the legislature held them, by enforcing the navigation act, which they considered to be the bulwark of the nation, and by giving bounties to certain trades, that these might become so many nurseries for the marine, I thought it of great importance to be able to prove, as I was then capable of doing, that more per-

sons

sons would be found dead in three slave vessels from Bristol, in a given time, than in all the other vessels put together, numerous as they were, belonging to the same port.

I procured also an account of the exports and imports for the year 1786, by means of which I was enabled to judge of the comparative value of this and the other trades.

In pursuing another object, which was that of going on board the slave-ships, and learning their constructions and dimensions, I was greatly struck, and indeed affected, by the appearance of two little sloops, which were fitting out for Africa, the one of only twenty-five tons, which was said to be destined to carry seventy; and the other of only eleven, which was said to be destined to carry thirty slaves. I was told also, that which was more affecting, namely, that these were not to act as tenders on the coast, by going up and down the rivers, and receiving three or four slaves at a time, and then carrying them to a large ship, which was to take them to the West Indies, but that it was actually intended, that they should transport their own slaves themselves; that one if not both of them were, on their arrival in the West Indies, to be sold as pleasure-vessels, and that the seamen belonging to them were to be permitted to come home by what is usually called the run.

This account of the destination of these little vessels, though it was distressing at first, appeared to me afterwards, on cool reasoning, to be incredible. I thought that my informants wished to impose on me, in order that I might make statements which would carry their own refutation with them, and that thus I might injure the great cause which I had undertaken. And I was much inclined to be of this opinion, when I looked again at the least of the two; for any person, who was tall, standing upon dry ground by the side of her, might have overlooked every thing upon her deck. I knew also that she had been built as a pleasure-boat for the accommodation of only six persons upon the Severn. I determined, therefore, to suspend my belief till I could take the admeasurement of each vessel. This I did; but lest, in the agitation of my mind on this occasion, I should have made any mistake, I desired my friend George Fisher to apply to the builder for his admeasurement also. With this he kindly complied. When he obtained it he brought it me. This account, which nearly corresponded with my own, was as follows:—In the vessel of twenty-five tons, the length of the upper part of the hold, or roof, of the room, where the seventy slaves were to be stowed, was but little better than ten yards, or thirty-one feet. The greatest breadth of the bottom, or floor, was ten feet four inches, and the least five. Hence, a grown person must sit down all the voyage, and contract his limbs within the narrow limits of three square feet. In the vessel of eleven tons, the length of the room for the thirty slaves was twenty-two feet. The greatest breadth of the floor was eight, and the least four.—The whole height from the keel to the beam was but five feet eight inches, three feet of which were occupied by ballast, cargo, and provisions, so that two feet eight inches remained only as the height between the decks. Hence, each slave would have only four square feet to sit in, and, when in this posture, his head, if he were a full-grown person, would touch the ceiling, or upper deck.

Having now received this admeasurement from the builder, which was rather more favourable than my own, I looked upon the destination of these little vessels as yet more incredible than before. Still the different persons, whom I occasionally saw on board them, persisted in it that they were going to Africa for slaves, and also for the numbers mentioned, which they

they were afterwards to carry to the West Indies themselves. I desired, however, my friends, George Fisher, Truman Harford, Harry Gandy, Walter Chandler, and others, each to make a separate inquiry for me on this subject; and they all agreed that, improbable as the account both of their destination, and of the number they were to take, might appear, they had found it to be too true. I had soon afterwards the sorrow to learn from official documents from the Custom-house, that these little vessels actually cleared out for Africa, and that now nothing could be related so barbarous of this traffic, which might not instantly be believed.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR GEORGE ATKINS has published a description of an improved hydrometer of his contrivance. It consists of a bulb, a small stem, with a cup on its top to receive weights, and a shank beneath the bulb with a pointed screw, to which is affixed a cup to receive weights or solids, when their specific gravities are to be taken. The instrument is accompanied with an accurate set of grain-weights. The weight of the hydrometer itself is seven hundred grains, and on adding three hundred grains in the upper cup, and immersing it in distilled water, at the temperature of 60° Fahr. it will subside to the middle mark on the stem, and will then consequently displace one thousand grains of water.—It follows, therefore, from this adjustment of the bulk of the instrument, that each grain in the upper cup will represent one-thousandth part of the specific gravity of the water, or one unit in specific gravity, if that of water be taken at one thousand; and one tenth of a grain one tenth of unit, which is also the value of each of the small divisions on the stem; and accordingly when the hydrometer is immersed in any liquid until it sinks to the middle point on the stem, the specific gravity of such fluid will be indicated by the sum of the weight of the instrument, and the grains added in the upper cup. To accommodate it to the use of those who are concerned with spirituous liquors and of brewers, the inventor attaches a scale, shewing the relation between specific gravities, and the commercial or technical denomination of per centage with the former, and pounds per barrel with the latter.

M. V. AUARIE, apothecary of Valence, has recently made a number of chemical experiments, on the saccharine matter contained in the stalk of Indian corn. The results deduced from this examination are: 1. That the stalk of Indian corn cannot be employed for the extraction of sugar, because the expence would exceed the profit; since one hundred weight yields only two pounds of saccharine matter. 2. That this saccharine matter constantly retains the consistence of treacle, and is incapable of being crystallized by any known process.—3. That the gummy extract might be employed in medicine, as an attendant, in consequence of its saponaceous quality.

A capuchin of Vicenza, named JOHN BAPTIST DE SAINT MARTIN, has invented a very useful instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in unfermented wine, and showing how to extract it. This instrument, called an *enometer*, has been examined by the academy of Sciences at Naples, who were satisfied that it fully answered the purposes for which it was intended.

A new volcano has made its appearance in one of the Azore islands. An interesting account of it is given in the following letter from the American Consul at Fayal, to a friend at St Michael's, dated June 25th, 1808.

"A

" A phenomenon has occurred here, not unusual in former ages, but of which there has been no example of late years; it was well calculated to inspire terror, and has been attended with the destruction of lives and property. On Sunday, the 1st of May, at one *p. m.* walking in the balcony of my house at St Antonio, I heard noises like the report of heavy cannon at a distance, and concluded there was some sea engagement in the vicinity of the island. But soon after, casting my eyes towards the island of Saint George's, ten leagues distant, I perceived a dense column of smoke rising to an immense height; it was soon judged that a volcano had burst out about the centre of that island, and this was rendered certain when night came on, the fire exhibiting an awful appearance. Being desirous of viewing this wonderful exertion of nature, I embarked on the 3d of May, accompanied by the British consul, and ten other gentlemen, for Saint George's; we ran over in five hours, and arrived at Vellas, the principal town, at eleven *a. m.* We found the poor inhabitants perfectly panic-struck, and wholly given up to religious ceremonies and devotion. We learned that the fire of the 1st of May had broken out in a ditch, in the midst of fertile pastures, three leagues S. E. of Vellas, and had immediately formed a crater, in size about twenty-four acres. In two days it had thrown out cinders or small pumice stones, which a strong N. E. wind had propelled southerly; and which, independent of the mass accumulated round the crater, had covered the earth from one foot to four feet in depth, half a league in width, and three leagues in length; then passing the channel five leagues, had done some injury to the east point of Pico. The fire of this large crater had nearly subsided, but in the evening preceding our arrival, another small crater had opened, one league north of the large one, and only two leagues from Vellas. After taking some refreshment, we visited the second crater; the sulphurous smoke of which, driven southerly, rendered it impracticable to attempt approaching the large one.

When we came within a mile of the crater, we found the earth rent in every direction; and, as we approached nearer, some of the chasms were six feet wide; by leaping over some of these chasms, and making windings to avoid the larger ones, we at length arrived within two hundred yards of the spot; and saw it, in the middle of a pasture, distinctly, at intervals, when the thick smoke which swept the earth lighted up a little.—The mouth of it was only about fifty yards in circumference; the fire seemed struggling for vent; the force with which a pale blue flame issued forth, resembled a powerful steam-engine, multiplied a hundred fold; the noise was deafening; the earth where we stood had a tremulous motion, the whole island seemed convulsed, horrid bellowings were occasionally heard from the bowels of the earth, and earthquakes were frequent. After remaining here about ten minutes, we returned to town; the inhabitants had mostly quitted their houses, and remained in the open air, or under tents.

We passed the night at Vellas, and the next morning went by water to Ursulina, a small sea-port town, two leagues south of Vellas, and viewed that part of the country covered with the cinders before-mentioned, and which has turned the most valuable vineyards in the island to a frightful desert. On the same day (the 4th of May) we returned to Fayal, and on the 5th and succeeding days, from twelve to fifteen small volcanos broke out in the fields we had traversed on the 3d, from the chasms before described, and threw out a quantity of lava, which travelled on slowly towards Vellas. The fire of those small craters

craters subsided, and the lava ceased running about the 11th of May; on which day the large volcano, that had lain dormant for nine days, burst forth again like a roaring lion, with horrid belchings, distinctly heard at twelve leagues distance, throwing up prodigious large stones, and an immense quantity of lava, illuminating at night the whole island. This continued with tremendous force until the 5th of June, exhibiting the awful yet magnificent spectacle of a perfect river of fire (distinctly seen from Fayal) running into the sea. On that day (the fifth) we experienced that its force began to fail, and, in a few days after, it ceased entirely. The distance of the crater from the sea is about four miles, and its elevation about 3,500 feet. The lava inundated and swept away the town of Ursulina, and country-houses and cottages adjacent, as well as the farm-houses throughout its course.—It, as usual, gave timely notice of its approach, and most of the inhabitants fled; some few, however, remained in the vicinity of it too long, endeavouring to save their furniture and effects, were scalded by flashes of steam, which, without injuring their clothes, took off not only their skin but their flesh. About sixty persons were thus miserably scalded, some of whom died on the spot, or in a few days after. Numbers of cattle shared the same fate.—The judge and principal inhabitants left the island very early. The consternation and anxiety were for some days so great among the people, that even their domestic concerns were abandoned, and, amidst plenty, they were in danger of starving. Supplies of ready-baked bread were sent from hence to their relief, and large boats to bring away the inhabitants who had lost their dwellings. In short, the island, heretofore rich in cattle, corn, and wine, is nearly ruined; and a scene of greater desolation and distress has seldom been witnessed in any country."

Scottish Review.

I. History of the University of Edinburgh, from 1580 to 1646. By Thomas Craufurd, A. M. Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics in the College of Edinburgh in 1646. To which is prefixed, the Charter granted to the College by James VI. of Scotland, in 1582.

THIS work, now printed for the first time, from a manuscript in the University library, contains a good deal of curious information. It begins with the very establishment of the University, and gives thus a view of the *primordia* of that celebrated institution.

From the time of the Reformation, it would appear, that the citizens and ministers entertained an ambition to have an University in their city; but this project was so vehemently opposed by the Bishops and the older Universities, that it remained for a long time without effect.—However, in 1578, "by the earnest dealing of James Lawson, minister of Edinburgh," the High Grammar School was compleated, "with some intention, if more could not be obtained, to make it *Scholam illustrem*, with profession of logic, and the parts of philosophy in private classes." But, at length, in 1581, prelacy being extirpated in Scotland, the advocates for an University availed themselves so well of the opportunity, that they obtained permission to effect their purpose.

The Kirk of Field was purchased and enclosed with a wall for the erection of the new building. Mr Robert Rollack, a professor in the University of St Andrews, was, with general approbation, chosen principal; and he, with Mr Duncan Narne, second master, constituted then the whole University. Soon after, a third master was named; and in 1590, the Lords of Session, the practitioners at the

the Bar, and the Town Council, advanced each a thousand libs. for the maintenance of a professor of Law.—It so happened, however, (for what reason is not stated,) that the two first professors of this science "did only professe Humanity publicly in the colledge, without any mention of the Lawes." Yet in the same year, a Chair of Humanity was also established by the same public bodies. New Professors of Philosophy and Divinity were afterwards established, either by the Town Council, or by private mortifications; and the salary of those already established was augmented by the same methods.

It by no means appears, however, that these appointments were of the same desirable and respectable nature which they now are. The church, as at present in England, seems to have drawn from them on all occasions.—We find constant mention of the Professors, and even the Principals, receiving and accepting calls to the Ministry. Nay, even the Grammar Scohol seems to have been considered as a higher situation, for thither Mr Ray, after having taught for eight years with reputation, as Professor of Humanity, was transported. At a subsequent period, Mr Alexander Gibson, "to the admiration of his friends, embraced a call to the Grammar School of the *Canongate*." Several anecdotes on the subject of this chair, give us not very high ideas of the classical learning of that period. A vacancy having taken place in 1625, was filled up, as indeed all others in this class seem to have been, by a competition of *learned* men. So great a number presented, that the labour of examination threatened to be enormous, till the following expedient was devised, which effectually thinned them.

"The Primar, (who by the foundation hath great stroke in the tryal of the Professor of Humanity,) and sundry of the Regents thought the manner of probation lately used to be too slender; there being only prescribed to the candidats an ode of Horace, to be explained in publick for the space of 3 quarters of an hour, after some 4 or 5 days. Herefore, it was resolved, with the consent of the judges, that the tryal should be in most part of Latin and Greek authors *ad aperturam libri*; whereby *diceria lying aside*, at the day appointed by the program, Munday 27th March, appeared only Mr John Armor and Mr Thomas Craufurd. P. 102.

This regulation, however, appears to have been thought too severe to continue long, and a new vacancy occurring in 1630,

"There appeared two competitors for the vaking chair of Humanity, Mr John Armour (mentioned before) and Mr Humphrey Hood. *Both refusing* the strict tryal *ad aperturam libri*, an Ode of Horace was prescribed to them, upon which they were to discourse 3 quarters of an hour. P. 113.

Both the emoluments and respectability, however, of these livings, appear to have gradually increased, and, in consequence, a singular case takes place, of Mr Henry Charteris, who was first removed from being Principal of the College to the Church of North Leith, and then returned from thence to be Professor of Divinity.—The Professors appear to have associated more, and to have had more family connection, than now, with the Bailies and other members of the Town Council, which opened a source of undue election that does not exist at present. An instance is given in the following passage:

"Mr Patrick Sands returning from his travels, by advice of his patron the Earle of Lothian, followed the Colledge of Justice, but finding there less satisfaction then he expected, David Aikenhead, (whose sister he had married,) being Dean of Guild, and having great power in the Council, began to project a way to get him made Primar of the Colledge. In the end of the year 1618, Mr Henry Charteris having only 500 libs. of stipend, desired augmentation equal to the ministery

ministers, as had been conditioned, David Aikenhead told him, that he thought it was most reasonable which he sought; but in respect of the present condition of the patrimony of the Colledge, it could not be effectuat, and therefore, (being a preacher,) he should do well to embrace some call to the ministry elsewhere. The good man smelling his intention, took resolution to withdraw himself; yet the Regents with earnest dissuasives kept him still for one year. In the beginning of this year 1620, having a call to the ministry at North Leith, he dimitted his charge upon the 20th day of March.

Hereupon the intended project was set a work, and to make it less invidious, the Primar's charge, (who before had been Rector and Professor of Divinity,) was divided. The Council and Ministers chuseing Mr Andrew Ramsay, minister, to be Rector of the University and Professor of Theology, and Mr Patrick Sands, Primar of the Philosophy Colledge; and albeit an augmentation litelie could not be found to Mr Henry Charteris above 500 libs., there was now appoynted to Mr Andrew Ramsay 500 libs., to Mr Patrick Sands 1000 merks, with 100 lib. for his house-rent, and the 2 eldest Regents, Mr Andrew Young, was created public Professor of the Mathematicks, and Mr James Reid, public Professor of the Metaphysicks, 250 merks being appoynted to either of them for their stipends in these faculties, besides 250 merks as ordinary Regents. The 2 youngest Regents, (Mr James Fairly and Mr William King,) had either of them an augmentation of 100 merks, making them up 150 merks in all: and to give some satisfaction to Mr Henry Charteris, there was a gratuitie of 2000 merks bestowed upon him for his long and faithfull service. P. 90.

The Philosophy taught at this time seems to have consisted entirely in expounding and commenting upon Aristotle: accordingly, King James, at his interview with the Professors, said, as the highest compliment which could be paid, "These men know Aristotle's mind as well as himself did while he lived." Since we have mentioned this visit, we shall entertain our readers with the author's account of the *witty* compliments paid by his Majesty to the different Professors.

After the disputation, his Majesty went to supper, and, after a very little time, commanded the Maisters of the College of Edinburgh to be brought before him. In their presence, he discoursed very learnedly of all the purposes which had been agitated. Then he fell to speak of the actors. "Methinks (said he) these gentlemen, by their very names, have been destinated for the acts which they have had in hand to-day. Adam was father of all; and very fitly Adamson had the first part of this act. The defender is justly called Fairly: his theses had some fair lies, and he sustained them very fairly, and with many fair lies given to the oppugners. And why should not Mr Sands be the first to enter the sands; but now I clearly see, that all sands are not barren, for certainly he hath shewn a fertile wit. Mr Young is very old in Aristotle. Mr Reid needs to be red with blushing for his acting to-day. Mr King disputed very kingly, and of a kingly purpose, anent the royal supremacy of reason over anger and all passions. I am so well satisfied with this day's exercise, that I will be godfather to the Colledge of Edinburgh, and have it called the Colledge of King James; for after the founding of it had been stopped for sundry years in my minority, so soon as I came to any knowledge, I zealously held hand to it, and caused it to be established; and although I see many look upon it with an evil eye, yet I will have them to know, that having given it this name, I have espoused its quarrel."

One who stood by, told his Majestie, that there was one of the company of whome he had taken no notice, Mr Henry Charteris, Principal of the Colledge, (who sate upon the President's right hand,) a man of exquisite and universal learning, although not so forward to speak in publick, in so august an assembly. "Well," answered the King, "his name agreeth very well to his nature, for charters contain much matter, yet say nothing, but put great purposes in men's mouths."

These who stood by the King's chair, commended his Majestie's wittie allusions to the actors names; whereupon his Majesty pressed, that the same should

should be turned in verse, wherein his Majesty both delighted much, and had an singular faculty. Some of these versions, (both in English and Latin verses,) were written by such as he and them, and thereafter printed.

P. 84.

At a visit which the King paid to Edinburgh fifteen years after, in 1633, the College busied itself in the erection of a magnificent pageant, which may give some idea of the taste of the age.

The reason of prevention of the diet of this solemnity, was the King's Majesty being in the Citie, and the sitting of the Parliament upon the 15th day of Junij. His Majesty, comeing from Dalkeith, by Lastalrig, and the Long Gate, about half-six at night, came to the West Port. Upon the south side of the port, upon a pretty pageant, the draught of the City of Edinburgh, and suburbs belonging thereto, being exceedingly well powrtrayed, was objected to his Majesty's eye; and a vale being removed, the Nymphe *Edina*, (accompanied with two other nymphes,) after a short speech of congratulation to his Highness, delivered the keys of the Citie, to be disposed of at his pleasure. After this his Majesty entering the port at the Grassmarket, the Magistrates of the Citie, being richly habited, did give his Majesty the welcome off an little stage made for the purpose. In the strait of the West Bow was erected a stately pageant, (arched beneath for passage,) having the country of Caledonia, or Scotland, according to the old topographie, with excellent artifice represented: off the pageant the Lady Caledonia, in ancient, but rich habit, delivered an congratulatorie speech to his Majesty, full of pathetical expressions. Upon the west wall of the Tolbooth, (where now the Goldsmiths' shops do stand,) there stood an vast pageant, arched above, having on an large map the pourtraites of 109 Kings of Scotland. In the cavitie of the arch, Mercury was represented bringing up Fergus the First King of Scotland, in an convenient habite; who delivered to his Majesty a very grave speech, containing many precious advices to his Royal successor.

At the Tron, from the middle of the way southward, the Mount Parnassus was reared up in a vast frame of timber, the superfice representing all the varieties of rocks and vegetables, which are to be seen on mountains; upon the middle betwixt the two tops was erected an pyramide of great height, with an globe of glass on the top thereof; out of the cavity hereof did spring out a source of clear water, representing Hippocrene. In the belly of this mountain sat a considerable number of quiristersofchoise singing vioces, an organist also, with some other musicians; who, at the King's approaching, in a sweet harmony, emodulated an pleasant air, composed for the purpose, called Caledonia. On the foreside of the mountain, looking to the north, sat Apollo and the Nine Muses, habited conveniently. The song being ended, Apollo uttered a panegyric to the King's Majesty, and at the closeing thereof delivered to him an book of panegyricks, and other poems, composed by the University. Thence he removed to the streight of the Netherbow, where there was erected a stately arch, representing so much of the heavenly constellations and planetary influences as could conveniently be applied to the purpose; and from off this pageant the seven planets, (one after another,) delivered acclamatory and congratulatory speeches, with pithy sentences, agreeing as well to the purpose as to the persons.

P. 120.

This exhibition is said to have been accompanied by some sanguinary preliminaries, which may give an idea of the state of academical manners.

In the morning, when the speakers were conveened in the lower publick hall of the Colledge, to receive their particular directions, the Primar and the rest who were to put them to that which they were to act, being out of the room, the first and last speaker, falling by the ears, did so tear and deform one another's faces, that neither of them could be discerned; which was like in all probability to have marred the whole bussieness; every act being linked to another. The Primar having a balm of soveraign vertue, bound up their faces, annointed therewith, and kept them close: So that the King's entry falling to

to be much later than was expected, no deformitie in the time of acting their parts appeared in their faces. P. 124.

It is said, in 1625, the number of students, many years, exceeded sixteen score, or 320.

Strict examinations appear to have been made at the close of every session, and a curious custom, called *circulation*, early prevailed. Of this, the following account is given:

The Principal, knowing that every one hath reported testimonies of all dueties, he taketh report of the 5 Regents of every ones carriage and abilitie in particular, and according to their deservings, enrolleth their names, being distinguished in certain ranks accordingly as they are judged of more or lesse worth; some being exortes before all the circles; some in the first circle; some annexed thereto; some in the second circle; the remainder in a line, whose names are thought fittest to be spared in publick calling upon them. The primitive custom was, that immediately before the act of graduation in the public assembly of the University, the candidates were, by publick nameing of them, called in according to these distinct ranks, to an eminent place before the Principal, from whom they received the degree by solemne ceremonie. Diverse of good note, thereafter, being dissatisfied with so public notice of their childrens weakness, procured the laying aside of the circulation, from the year 1631 to the year 1643, at which time it was revived in part, the candidates being called in according to the ranks above named, the night before the solemne disputation, in the higher hall, only in presence of the Town Council, the Ministers and Maisters of the Colledge. The public disputation wont to be acted in the kirk called the Trinity Colledge. Thereafter in the Grayfriars; and of late, since the 1633 year of God, in the lower great hall of the Colledge; and *anno* 1655, in the Lady Yester's Kirk, and always since either in the great hall or in the said kirk. P. 60.

A pretty long biographical notice is given of Mr Rollock, the first Principal, and shorter notices of several other eminent persons belonging to the College. But for this, as well as other interesting matter, our limits make it necessary to refer to the work itself.

II. The Grave, a Poem; by Robert Blair: Illustrated by Twelve Engravings, from Original Designs, by William Blake; engraved by Schiavonetti. 4to. 2*l.* 12s. boards.

ALTHO' this work, strictly speaking, belongs rather to the fine arts, than to literature, yet as it is employed to illustrate one of the most admired of our Scottish poems, and, from its peculiar nature, has drawn a considerable share of interest, we think a short notice cannot be judged superfluous. We do not recollect to have any where seen so much genius united with so much eccentricity. The author shews throughout a turn of mind altogether his own. A solemn and mystic character, a habit of mind continually dwelling upon the abodes of death and the invisible world, an intimate familiarity with those ideas, which, to common minds, appear the most distant and visionary, appear to fit him peculiarly for the singular task he has here undertaken; and have enabled him to produce a work, altogether *unique*, and possessing high claims to admiration. The strength of the expression, and the lively representation of the different attitudes, have perhaps seldom been equalled. The accuracy of the design, the faithful representation of the different parts of the human form, according to the various postures in which they are placed, are also, we understand, highly admired by connoisseurs. The subject is awful, yet attractive; it is one in which all must feel a deep interest; and though man be a being naturally so bent on pleasure, there is yet a region of mystic gloom, thro' which, in other moments he delights to expatiate.

There

There is just one circumstance, which runs through many of these pieces, and which we cannot quite go along with; this is the representation of the soul in a bodily form. Such an idea we think is greatly too bold; nor is there any thing in the manner which can atone for the defect in the original conception. We could conceive that by representing only those parts of the body in which the soul speaks, as it were, and by giving to these a certain degree of faintness and exility, something might be produced, approaching to our idea of an incorporeal substance. But nothing can be more remote from such an idea, than the round, entire, and thriving figures, by which it is here represented. It would even have been tolerable had the soul been introduced by itself, without its bodily companion, for this the mind might have conceived by a single effort; instead of which they are invariably introduced together; and the body being generally worn down by disease, the soul exhibits often a much more bulky and corpulent appearance.

The following are those which appear to us peculiarly striking and beautiful: "The meeting of a family in heaven—the death of the strong wicked man—the descent of man into the vale of death—the soul exploring the recesses of the grave—the death of the good old man." The "day of judgment" displays great powers, but the multitude and variety of figures on so small a space produce a degree of confusion. The "reunion of the soul and body;" and "the soul hovering over the body reluctantly parting with life," do not, for a reason above illustrated, please in proportion to the genius displayed in them. There are also—Christ descending into the Grave—The Counsellor, King, Warrior, Mother, and Child, in the tomb,—and Death's door.

Upon the whole, we think this a work which can be contemplated by no artist, or man of taste, without extreme interest. We are glad to see that the list of subscribers is numerous and respectable, tho' we observe with mortification that, of these, Edinburgh has furnished a very small proportion indeed.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

MEMOIRS of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, written by himself. Published from an original MS. in the custody of the Earl of Corke and Orrery. To which are added *Fragmenta Regalia;* being a History of Queen Elizabeth's favourites. By Sir Robert Naunton. With explanatory Annotations. 8vo. 10s. 6d. royal paper 1*l.* 5s.

The Plough-Wright's Assistant: or a Practical Treatise on various implements employed in Agriculture. Illustrated by Sixteen Engravings. By Andrew Gray, Author of the Experienced Millwright. 8vo. 16s.

Cases of Diabetes, Consumption, &c. With Observations on the History and Treatment of Disease in general. By Robert Watt, Member of the Faculty of Physicians, and Surgeons, Glasgow. 8vo.

Practical and descriptive Essays on the Art of Weaving. By John Duncan, Inventor of the Patent Tambour Machinery; Part II. illustrated by seven elegant engravings. 8vo.

A Treatise on Scrofula. By James Russel, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 5s.

A Sermon preached in the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, November 16, 1806, the day after the funeral of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart. By Archibald Alison L.L.B. F.R.S. 8vo. 1s. 4to. 2s. 6d.

The History of the University of Edinburgh, from 1580 to 1646. By Thomas Craufurd, A.M. Professor of Ma-

Mathematics in the College of Edinburgh in the year 1646. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

THE important memoirs of Sir Ralph Sadler will appear in a few days.

Sir John Carr's Tour in Scotland, is announced for publication in November.

Mr John Roberton, Surgeon, has in the press a Treatise on Medical Police, and on Diet, Regimen, &c.

Mr John Murdoch, the early instructor of Burns, has nearly completed a work which he intends to publish by subscription, to be entitled, the Dictionary of Distinctions, which is to consist of three alphabets, containing, 1. Words the same in sound, but of different spelling and signification; with which are classed, such as have any similarity of sound. 2. Words that vary in pronunciation and meaning, as accentuated or connected.—3. The changes in sound and sense produced by the addition of the letter *e*. The shades of difference being pointed out and noted as in Mr Walker's dictionary. The utility of such a work, in preventing errors in speaking and writing, is sufficiently evident.

Mrs Grant, author of Letters from the Mountains, is preparing for the press, Memoirs of Mrs Cuyler.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

IT is well known that Mr Robert Kerr Porter, respected by the public for his superior genius as an historical painter, went to Russia a few years ago with the best introductions. The war compelled him to return, and he has brought to England a collection of drawings representing the costume and manners of Russia and Sweden, and a Journal of his Travels into remote parts of the Russian empire. Altogether, the work will form the best modern account of Russia that has been published, and the most interesting and elegant book of travels that has appeared for several years.

The Board of Agriculture proceed in their grand design of completing the County Reports, a work which will bespeak the magnificent character of the present age. Thirty counties are now published, and less than as many more will perfect our knowledge of the whole island. Berkshire, Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, and Derbyshire, are all in the press, and will appear before Christmas. We are happy to say that the encouragement of the public keeps pace with the importance of the work, and the entire series are now to be found in every public and private library. But what is of more consequence to the agricultural interests of the empire, the intelligent land-owners and practical farmers are every where emulous to possess one or more of these volumes; and country gentlemen in general are possessed of the entire series.

The Chevalier de Boisgelin, author of the History of Malta, will speedily publish, in a quarto volume, embellished with thirteen views, Travels in the North of Europe, or a Journal of a Voyage down the Elbe from Dresden to Hamburgh, and Travels through Denmark and Sweden.

A Novel, entitled Faulconbridge, or a Devonshire Story, is in the press, from the pen of Mrs Hanway, to whom the world is indebted for Elinor and Andrew Stuart. Mrs Hanway, brings her knowledge of society and her humourous severity in the proper period to rescue satire from the obloquy which the writers of personal scandal have brought upon it.

A periodical republication is announced, of that highly curious work the Harleian Miscellany; which it will be recollected consists of a collection of scarce, curious and entertaining pamphlets and tracts, as well in manuscript as in print, found in the library of the first Earl of Oxford, interspersed with notes, historical, political, and critical.

A new edition is in the press of Quarles's Meditations, called Judgement and Mercy for afflicted Souls. It will be a reprint of the first edition of 1646, with

with the errors of the press corrected. The introductory part will contain a Life of Quarles, by his widow Ursula; testimonies of his character and talents, with specimens of his poetry and prose. The whole will form a handsome crown octavo volume; to which will be affixed a beautiful engraving of the author's head, from the original by Marshal.

The Rev. Stephen Weston has nearly prepared for publication the Morning and Evening Lessons, appointed for all the Sundays throughout the year for Christmas and Good Friday; the whole illustrated by Commentaries and short notes, with an Index, in which whatever may stop a learned or unlearned reader, is explained. To each of the books of the Old and New Testament, an historical introduction is prefixed, and analytical contents to the chapters. —The work intended as a Companion to the Common Prayer-book of the church of England, will be neatly printed in a size adapted to the pocket.

The following books were published at Cambridge in 1807 and 1808.—*Euripides Troades*, corrected partly from manuscripts, and partly by conjectural criticism, by Mr Burges, of Trinity college; a third volume of a System of Astronomy, by Mr Vince, Plumian professor of astronomyand experimental philosophy; the fifth edition of an Analysis of the Greek Metres, by Dr Seale: a Confutation of Atheism, from the Laws and Constitution of the Heavenly Bodies, by Professor Vince: a splendid volume of Travels in Magna Græcia, with engravings, by Mr Wilkins, relating principally to architecture: a translation into blank verse of Lycophron's Cassandra, by the late Lord Royston: a Treatise on an Error in Euclid, by Mr Sax, of Trinity-college: besides a few prize-essays and single sermons. There are several learned works, classical, etymological, and mathematical, now in the press; some in great forwardness. The following will be published early in the winter: A Descriptive Catalogue of the Oriental Library of the late Tippoo Sultan, of Mysore, with an Appendix, containing specimens of the most interesting works, by Major Stewart, Persian professor at the East India college, Hertford: the Choruses of Æschylus's Plays, intended to be explanatory of the Greek Metres, by Dr Charles Burney: and an Etymological work, by the Rev. Walter Whiter, late fellow of Clare Hall. The University has purchased of the son of Hoogeven the following work, which, though printed, is not yet published: "Henrici Hoogeven Opus Posthumum, exhibens Dictionarium analogicum Linguæ Græcæ, cum Auctoris Vita ab ipso conscripta; to which is subjoined, Philippi Cattieri Gazophyacium Græcorum, seu Methodus Admirabilis ad insignem brevi comparandam Verborum Copiam, cum Auctario Frid. Ludov. Abresch." Hoogeven was the author of the well-known work, entitled, Doctrina Particularum Linguæ Græcæ. It is also understood that Dr Clarke, late fellow of Jesus college, who has already favoured the public with an account of the colossal statue of Ceres, has in the press a description of the other marbles, which he brought into this country, together with his travels. The plan of printing by stereotype plates was adopted by this University as early as 1805. Many beautiful editions of Bibles and Prayer-books have accordingly been published, in English and Welch, the plates both having been cast in a foundry erected by the University for the purpose.

The Editor of Letters of a General Officer to his Son, on entering the Army, published under the title of the Military Mentor, is preparing for publication three volumes of Essays on the Art of War, and on Modern Military Tactics.

Dr Carey is preparing to publish, for the use of his private pupils, and of schools, a Familiar English Grammar, intended as an easy introduction to the more difficult grammars, and calculated to facilitate the business of English prosody and versification.

A new edition, with additions, of the Dialogues on Chemistry, by the Rev. J. Joyce, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr Alexander Walker, lecturer on physiology, &c. has issued a prospectus of a new quarterly work, to be called the Archives of Universal Science. Of Mr Walker's qualifications there can be no doubt. The grand object of his work will be, by giving in detail all those subjects which other journals embrace, and by involving also all those other subjects of science which they do not

not embrace; to exhibit, either in valuable original communications, or in critical analyses of every work containing new and important observations, the progress which all the sciences and arts are every day making throughout the world; and further, also, by assigning, to each discovery, its place in a natural arrangement, to appreciate its value, and point out its influence upon the sciences, and its application to the arts.

A new Novel, the scene of which is laid in Greece, will shortly appear from the pen of Miss Owenson.

The author of the Age of Frivolity, has in the press a small volume of Poems, consisting of Sonnets, Tales, and characteristic pieces.

A general meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of national Industry, at which M. Chaptal presided, was held on the 24th of August, for the purpose of adjudging the prizes offered for the present year, and determining the subjects to be proposed for the ensuing. A prize of 3,000 francs for a loom for weaving all kinds of gold and silver stuffs, was adjudged to M. Jaquard, an artist of Lyons; to whom the Emperor has also granted a premium of 50 francs for each of these looms, with which he shall supply manufacturers. He has already received fifty-one of these premiums. Among the other prizes, were: one of 600 francs for improvements in combs for wool, and another of 500 for an improved method of constructing brick tile, and lime-kilns. The society voted its thanks to M. Gille, type-founder and printer at Paris, for having stimulated the industry of several engravers on wood, who had executed under his direction, a great number of works of that kind; to M. Reynouard, printer and bookseller; and M. Peyrard, professor of astronomy and mathematics, at the Bonaparte Lyceum, for having seconded the views of the society, by placing wood cuts, the one in his edition of 'Morceaux choisis de Buffon,' and the other in his translation of the Works of Archimedes. The prizes proposed for the year 1809, are as follow:—For machinery for combing wool, 1500 francs.—For machinery for carding and spinning thread, 1500 francs.—For machinery for carding and spinning silk 1500 francs.—For the discovery of a method of printing copperplate engravings, in a permanent manner on stuffs, 1200 francs.—For the manufacture of cinnabar, 1200 francs.—For the encouragement of stroke engraving, 2000 francs.—For the manufacture of utensils of metal, covered with a cheap enamel, 1000 francs.—For the sizing of paper, 6000 francs.—The prizes, the decision of which is deferred to the year 1810, are:—1. The prize of 3000 francs for the manufacture of iron and steel wire, fit for making needles, and cards for cotton and wool. 2. That of 1000 for determining the produce of the distillation of wood. 3. That of 3000 for the best mode of constructing lime, tile, and brick-kilns, besides two inferior premiums of 500 and 300 francs for the same purpose. Two new prizes were proposed, namely, one of 6000 francs for the discovery of a process, for communicating with madder to wool the beautiful red colour of Adrianople cotton; and the other of 1200 for the person who shall exhibit a bureau made entirely of the wood of trees indigenous or naturalized in France.

A translation of the Rev. J. Gordon's History of Ireland, has just appeared at Paris in 3 vols. 8vo.

M. Gregoire, formerly bishop of Blois, has recently published a work entitled 'De la Litterature des Negres,' being an examination of the intellectual faculties, moral qualities, and literature of the Negroes; to which are annexed notices, relative to the lives and works of such negroes as have distinguished themselves in the sciences, literature, and the arts.

Mr E. A. Kendal has in the press, Travels in Lower and Upper Canada. The work, which will be illustrated with plates, is expected to form one volume quarto, and will be published in England about the time of its appearance in America.

There is also in the press at New York, the Natural, Civil, and Political History of Chili, translated from the Italian of Abbe Molina, with notes from the Spanish and French versions, and a copious appendix, consisting of a translation into English heroic verse, of the most striking and interesting passages in the celebrated Spanish epic poem "The Araucano," by Don Alonzo Ercilla.

It

It will form two octavo volumes, illustrated with a map of the country.—This work has obtained high reputation. The author, a native of Chili, and for a long time resident in that country, is eminently distinguished as a writer, and a natural philosopher. Whether considered in relation to its natural productions, or its civil and military transactions, Chili affords an interesting subject for the historian. Blessed with a most salubrious and delightful climate, with a soil wonderfully fertile, and adapted to the productions of almost every country, rich in mines of gold and silver, it offers to the naturalist a wide field of curious research. To the moral philosopher it also furnishes a subject still more interesting from the character of its original inhabitants, the brave and hardy Araucanians. Their gallant and successful resistance to the best disciplined troops of Spain, then in the meridian of her military glory, and their firm support of their national independence, exhibit a picture novel, highly impressive, and strongly contrasted with that of the other American nations. This work will also be reprinted in England.

The French Board of Longitude, having appointed a committee of its members, to examine and calculate, with the greatest care, the observations relative to the continuation of the meridian in Spain, as far as the Balearic isles, they have delivered in a report containing the results of their labours.

The new measurement reaches from Fort Montjuy, at Barcelona, to the small island of Formentera, in the Mediterranean. The extent of the arc in the direction of the meridian, from the signal-post of Matas to that of Formentera, is 315,552 metres. As the whole of it is on the sea, it was measured by a series of triangles along the coast of Spain, from Barcelona to the kingdom of Valencia, and joining the coast of Valencia to the islands by an immense triangle, one of the sides of which is more than 160,000 metres (or 82,555 toises) in length. At such distances day-signals would have been invisible; they therefore had recourse to night-signals formed by reflecting lamps, with a current of air, which were kept lighted at the different stations from sun-set to sun rise. The angles were measured with a large repeating circle of the workmanship of Lenoir, adding every practicable kind of verification. The triangulation was begun in the winter of 1806; that being the only season of the year when the weather is sufficiently clear for the observing of large triangles.—At the close of the summer of 1807 all the geodetic operations were finished.

The latitude of Formentera, the southernmost point of the arc, was ascertained that winter by means of 2,558 observations of the polar star, in which they used one of Fortin's repeating circles with a fixed level. The greatest deviation of the partial series, from the mean of the whole, is four sexagesimal seconds; and this happens only twice in a contrary direction. In all the other series the extreme aberration is two seconds. These deviations are the same that Bradley found in his researches on the mutation, in making observations near the zenith with large sectors. They seem to be owing to the variety of refractions produced by the changing forms of the layers of clouds. But from their smallness we may confidently conclude, that the latitude laid down from a mean of all the observations is exact.

This latitude in decimal degrees, or in *grades*, is -	42,961777
That of Dunkirk, observed by Delambre, and laid down only from the observations of the polar star, is -	56,760652
Difference, or arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Fermentera -	13,744875

From the results stated in this report, it appears, that the new measurement of the meridian in Spain confirms and gives additional certainty to the metre, by rendering it almost independent of the flattening of the earth. This arc being joined to the meridian of France, presents an arc of nearly 14 grades, lying at an equal distance from the equator and the pole; and in the different points of which the latitudes, the azimuths, and the variations of gravity, have been observed; and which, on account of its length, its situation, and the exactness of the means employed, may be justly pronounced the most perfect operation of the kind that ever was executed.

POETRY.

Poetry.

LINES,

Written beneath the Brow of ARTHUR'S SEAT.

FRIEND to the man whom melancholy marks
For that lone path which few are found to trace,
But few to relish, save the chosen band,
Whom Genius fires with pure extatic flame,
And far above th' ignoble crowd exalts,
Nature, all pow'rful nature, be my theme!
Thy beauties ever shall be deeply felt,
Whilst, nobly great, the philosophic mind,
Of contemplation, high prerogative!
Shall well distinguish man; to him alone
Fair reason manifests a hand divine;
Through all thy works shall captivating charms
More justly exercise the nobler gift?
Can man more justly feel th' expansive glow,
And own the rising transport? happy cause!
And shall th' enraptur'd mind forbear to dwell
On scenes where every landscape can disclose
A thousand beauties to demand its praise?
Ye verdant fields, ye lov'd, though distant spires;
Learning, thy favor'd seat! ye sylvan glades,
Where first in pensive mood I lov'd to sing
The joys ye gave, to recollection dear!
Still fondly cherish'd in the frequent thought
Of many grateful sons, fresh on the mind—
Reverting oft, breathe in my humble lay,
Again direct my thought to mark the scenes
Which, to the painter, give conception bold,
And contemplation to the peaceful sage;
Where nature's deep explorer loves to rove,
In meditation wrapt, where the rude mirth
Of happy swains imparts a gladness round.

Fir'd at the warm reanimating thought,
I feel the vigor new with fancy's pow'r
Glow in each vein, and, firing every sense,
Awake to rapture, harmony, and love!
Sterile or base is that unfeeling mind,
Th' unenvied parent of no generous thought,
A prey to every ill, empois'ning life,
Where eye ne'er beam'd in virtue's ardent cause,
Whose heart devotion purer never warm'd,
As on the gifts profuse of bounteous heav'n
He hung enraptur'd: can no ray serene,
Far to the west a milder glow impart,
Say, ye who toil for wealth, untaught to feel,
The gen'rous glow that nobler scenes invite,
Could not the solemn stillness far diffus'd,
That floats the tresses of the ev'ning hour,
Mould to the plastic feeling every heart:
Has not the rustic lay, amid the hills,
Resounding, soften'd from the placid vale,
Breath'd purer balsam to the wounded mind
Than wealth can give? say, has no happier time,
Contentment, smiling thro' the shepherd's lot,
Some faint rude outline of a better scheme
Display'd, though undefin'd, some purer thought,
Some plan, though strange, to virtue near allied.
'Tis hence the deep-drawn inspiration springs,
Of heav'nly love, and hence the great resolve,
The plans of better life, the fervid thought
For patriot argument, the dewy tear
Of pitying zeal, compassion's tender love!
Whate'er adorns, improves, or heightens life,
Is to the rural solitude well known.

Quick in the sense of right, the hate of wrong,
Prompt to forgive, 'twas here the good man drew
The sacred duties of a christian life.
On reason's canvas, here he oft would trace
The varied tint of rosy-finger'd morn,
As on the christian rising; then, afar,
To all the majesty of day arose
The grateful thought:--and thus the picture glow'd,
Till, as conception more sublimely bent,
Would cast a rapid thought, and fervent gaze
At brighter beams, as if a lustre shed
Of more than mortal seeming, born of peace,
Had glanc'd on earth, and kiss'd the high design,
Eugenio was a solitary man!

Ye Groves, that to my aching sight more dear arise,
Thou Sun, that rul'st by day, and thou pale Moon,
Displaying nightly wonders without end,
To thee I yield my renovated praise,
To thee the pious accents shall belong!

Taught

Taught by his word new wonders to discern,
And look beyond these floating realms of light
To HIM who gave you light!
Yon peaceful shade deserves no humble name.
Mark, is no friend of meditation there,
No still and solemn voice which points the glade,
Devotion's monitor? no tow'ring height,
Conception's grand designer?—every plant
Speaks awful truth in solemn nature's page.
Each sylvan aspect bids the mind explore,
The vista opens to another sky.

But man, for worldly use, shall leave the grove,
And stretch the hand of labour, prone to seek
Another's woes, and shew the gen'ral good;
Nor shall thy tow'rs, *Edina*, vainly warm
The gen'rous heart, for, long as impulse true,
Untaught by prejudice to yield, can boast
The judgement free, thy gifts shall ever live
Dear to remembrance; as thy patient sons
Draw science from her gay abode, and scan
The simple wildness of the *Border Lay*.
Obscure, unhonor'd, yet I love thee still,
Hence shall the poet's genius warm arise,
And reason, borrowing manlier beams from thee,
Assume a bolder flight; affirming truth,
The love of social order shall inspire
With purer ecstacy, the hallow'd theme,
When, nature's truth in admiration mark'd,
Claims from the philosophic eye its gaze.
Hence, taught by many a bard of old to soar,
And spread afar where realms of bliss invite,
Gay fancy blending with her pinion wing,
A varied plumage shall her pride display,
Whilst heav'n-born gratitude, with firmer step,
Shall bend his musing course to nobler souls,
By memory more pleasing, friendship's zeal.
Shall unreserved and unsuspecting yield
The boundless scope; while sympathy shall glow,
For ever ready in the cause oppress'd,
And ever open to the claims of men
Itself the essence of our human kind.

Thrice happy, whom the world's communion gives
No rude collision from the turbid crowd,
But warm'd, as is the fertile pasture wide,
By yon meridian sun that dawns on man,
There shall the gifts of finer feeling prove
Blest prelude, to that state ye best can prize,
Who in the umbrageous solitude retir'd,
Can look from nature's works to nature's GOD.

London,
10th Sept. 1808. } *J. A.*

SONG,

For the PERTHSHIRE *Florist and Vegetable Society.*

(*Tune,—Woo'd and Married an' a'.*)

LANG syne, whan sweet Perth was a meadow,
And Bertha * near Almond did stand,
Then farmin' was ta'en little heed o',
They ken'd na the worth o' the land;
Our auld fashion'd fathers they tell us,
They had but sma' pieces o't till'd;
The maist o't was mountains and vallies,
Save maybe a handie bit field.
Bogs, an' bushes, an' a';
Haughs, an' meadows, an' a';
Their gaits, an' their sheep, an' their cattle,
Wild staggies, wild fillies, an' a'.

The tenants o' sic sober mailens
Could pay little rent to their lairds;
The gentry thought then birkin palins
Did brawly around their kail yard.
Brick dikes war na then i' the fashion;
Hot-houses they had nane ava;
There grew ne'er a fruit i' the nation,
That wantit the help o' a wa'.
Grozzers, an' rizzers, an' a';
Bram'les, blaeberries, an' a';
Content wi' the growth o' the island
Our daddies were couthie an' braw.

Sin' bonny Miss Science (they ca'd her)
Cam' hither this kintry to view,
An' said she wad stay, if they bade her,
In Perth, *wi' the lads o' the blue*,
Pomona an' Flora gat notice,
An' soon cam a visit to pay,
An' mony fair *babie* they've brought us,
To busk the sweet banks o' the Tay.
Melons, pine apples, an' a';
Geranums, carnations, an' a';
We'll nurse them wi' care an' wi' kindness,
Then wha can e'er wyle them awa'.

An' now, since Pontona an' Flora
Delight in the banks o' the Tay,
We'll cultivate a' their sweet graces,
Sae far's they may fa' in our way.
We'll shade them in sultry hot weather;
We'll fend them frae frost an' the snaw;
Syne feast on the fruits o' the simmer,
Tho' Boreas, in winter, may blaw.

Or-

* Bertha, the original name of Perth.

Orchards, an' gardens, an' a';
Forcin', an' framin', an' a';
We'll rival the lads about Lon'on
Wi' Flora, Pomona, an' a'.

The noblest an' best o' our country,
Admirin' our progress and plan,
Have tender'd such proofs o' their bounty
As merit our thanks to a man;
Then joyfully drink to their honours,
Sure nane o' us here can do less,
Sae lang's we ha'e them for our donors
We weel may depend on success.
Nobles, an' gentry, an' a';
Magistrates, merchants, an' a';
Sae lang as we prove oursels wordy,
Their favours they'll never withdraw.

Now fill up a glass to each Briton,
To King an' to kintry ay true,
An' friendship an' love to each meetin'
Held here by *the lads o' the blue.*
Let Statesmen attend to their station,
We envy them not o' their powers,
'Tis theirs to be ruling the nation,
'Tis our's to be tendin' our flowers.
Roses, an' lillies, an' a';
Daisies, an' violets, an' a';
Sae what a profusion o' beauty
An' sweetness a garden can shaw.

Now drink to our army an' navy,
Success baith by land an' by sea;
Likewise to our commerce and craftsmen,
With artists of every degree.
Look round you, an' see how they're thrivin'
As weel as the spade an' the plough;
Their progress is past my descrivin',
In justice to gi'e them their due.
Farmin', an' fencin', an' a';
Ploughin', an' plantin', an' a';
Beha'd how our kintry's improvin',
An' poverty wearin' awa'.

INSCRIPTION ON NELSON.

THIS fabric, sacred to a nation's tears,
To NELSON's deathless name his country rears.
Not on frail stone his victories to record;
Not with vain praise his merits to reward;
But,—all they can,—their gratitude to shew,
With honours, such as mortals can bestow,
Long as one son of Britain shall survive,
Graved on his heart shall NELSON's memory live!
Pious to heaven, and bountiful as brave,
Not more his joy to conquer than to save;
His GOD alone his virtues could repay,
And rais'd the hero to immortal day.
And ye, brave SAILORS, Britain's noble bands,
The boast and bulwark of these sea-girt lands:
Lords of the main, in triumph as ye ride,
Be NELSON's fame your glory and your guide,
A life, a death like his, your envied doom,
And all *an Empire* weeping o'er your tomb.

THE BEE.

Mr Editor,

(Guessing that you are an admirer of whatever is curious of its kind, I make no apology for sending you the following strange production. It is entitled, "The Happy Muse," and was written and published about 1766, by one Robert Andrews. I am,

Your most humble servant,
GROTIANUS.

HOW happy, see the bee:
Wide her empire! taste refin'd!
Free thro' unforbidden sweets,
How ranges melodious and gay!

In am'rous serenade,
Dancing round the blushing flower,
Looks, admires, enflam'd alights,
Embracing its spirit imbibes.

Yet happier the muse
Gay Anacreon diverts,
Tender Theocrite dissolves,
And, Pindar! thy numbers intrance.

How happy, thro' the scenes,
Nature! thou or fancy drew,
Springing an intrepid flight,
Still varying at pleasure her strains.

With thee, oh! might she dwell,
Leisure! in the temple calm!
Thence wide nature view and sing,
Till bursting this corporal shell,

She spring up yon abodes:
There, with ever-blooming joy,
Radiant virtue, beauty, truth,
And friendship angelic unite.

LINES,

Addressed by an Officer to a Young Lady in Dumfries-shire, who wished to dissuade him from going to the EAST INDIES.

NO, Mary; no, I must not stay,
The cruel fates decree,
That swelling seas, for many a day,
Shall part my love and me.

To climes that hail the rising sun
I go a guest forlorn;
But soon the destin'd years will run,
And speed my wish'd return.

And fancy oft shall paint the glade,
Where first I told my love;
The wooded hill, the deep cascade,
And Mabie's spreading grove.

And

And oft New Abbey's ivy'd tow'rs
Shall haunt my nightly dream,
And Mavis Grove's enchanted bowers,
And Nith's romantic stream.

Sweet fancy thus 'midst wars alarms
Shall tenderest joys impart,
And each lov'd scene shall grave thy charms
More deeply on my heart.

For let me wander o'er the earth,
Or let me sail upon the sea,
I'll ne'er forget thee, lov'd Dulskairth,
Nor the sweet woods of Goldie Lee.

To CRAIG-MILLAR CASTLE.

YE antique tow'rs, ye rusty, mould'ring walls,
Alas! no more the hospitable scene;
Long have your venerable arch-roof'd halls
Been sad and silent, cloth'd in evergreen.
With jovial mirth no more thou'rt doom'd to teem,
No more shall revelry within thee reign;
Unless when any thoughtless folk shall deem
It good to visit thee in frolic's train.
But to the meditating soul thou e'er
Shalt prove the source of pleasure well refin'd;
When such within thy boundaries appear,
To feed with calm reflective sweets the mind.
Ah! could I find a cot within thy verge,
And would the world allow me there to dwell;
From grovelling objects then I might emerge,
Of thought sublime the joys I then could tell.
Unknown to those who live beside thee now
Are such ideas, careless of the theme;
No heaving sighs assail them as they plow,
And of thy majesty they never dream.
To vulgar eyes thou'rt often now disclos'd,
Who never think, while thro' thy walls they stray,
What sweet regret, what pleasure thou bestow'st
On those who dearly love the plaintive lay.
Who can behold thy ancient woe-worn face,
And not recall the times which saw thee great?
Ah! who can think of these, and fail to trace
The progress to our days, and thy sad fate!
For me—enraptur'd, I could sit for ay
Upon thy ruin'd parapets, and think
How scenes of yore have long-since pass'd away;
And thus absorb'd the cup of fancy drink.
Borne on her wing, I'd quickly overtake
Ages, so long elaps'd, now quite forgot:
My powers of observation would awake,
And mark how various changes round were brought:
Then would I picture, how on summer's eve
The peasants round thy trusty walls would meet,
How passing time they sweetly would deceive,
How rig'rous youth would try th' athletic feat.
Not only these have seen thy happy days,
But royal pomp beneath thy roof has dwelt;
When this the pensive soul intent surveys,
She joy derives which rustics never felt.
(Methinks I see her at the close of day
Traversing slow thy orchard's fruitful ground,
Pensively listening to the roundelay,
Or viewing nature's charms display'd around.
Who m do I see upon yon lofty tow'r,
So early risen to meet the rising sun?
'Tis Mary's self, sweet as the morning flow'r,
Contemplating his glorious course begun.
Ah! hapless woman, doom'd ere while, I ween,
To know the malice of a treacherous friend,
Oh! could I then have liv'd, and then foreseen
What now I know, and what did then portend,
With rapt'rous joy the Queen of Scots I'd sav'd
From clutches of her deep-designing foe,
A pow'rful sovereign's rancour would have brav'd
To keep an exil'd sovereign from the blow.
But not for such as me could this have been,
In humble life my present lot is set;
And let me not repine, for thus unseen,
Unknown, I 'scape the miseries of the great.
Had'st thou a lowly shepherd's hut been hight,
No sad ideas ever had'st thou rais'd;
Then might thy mud-built walls, obscure as night,
Have stood unminded, unreproach'd, or prais'd.
Excuse these lines, unworthy of the theme—
Alas! my muse ill-versed in rueful strains,
With vivid thoughts unable yet to gleam,
But ill the honour'd task as yet sustains.
While wand'ring often to thy site withdrawn,
The veil-wrapt scenes of former days reveal,
That pleasant sadness, from the morning dawn,
Till even's advent, may my senses steal.
And may such subjects teach me how to prize
All earthly joys, which pass away like wind;
And may my raptur'd soul surmount the skies,
There heavenly, everlasting joys, to find.

Lauriston, 30*th Sept.* 1808. } *J. G. S.*

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

EAST INDIES.

THE accounts by the last India fleet state that the Company's possessions were in a state of perfect tranquillity. Letters from Bencoolen state, that the Malays had attacked the Government-house, and murdered the British resident, Mr Parr. Some unpopular regulations respecting the culture of their vineyards were the cause of this outrage. The Danish settlements of Serampore, on the Hooghly, and of Tranquebar, had been taken possession of by the Company's troops. The stores found are said to have been very considerable.

In November last a most destructive inundation took place at Penang, by which 100 inhabitants perished, and a great number of houses and cattle were swept away. There are several contradictory rumours from Persia. On the one hand it is stated that 12,000 French troops (this is extremely improbable) had actually arrived in Persia, and that the Persian monarch had declared war against Great Britain. On the other hand it is asserted, that the intrigues of the French had been ably, seasonably, and successfully opposed by Colonel Malcolm, whom Lord Minto had sent on a special mission into Persia, to counteract and frustrate the schemes which Bonaparte had been so long maturing for the subjugation of our Indian dominions.

By the same conveyance, we have a long official detail of Sir Edward Pellew's operations at Batavia in June 1807, and of the destruction of the whole of the Dutch naval force in the East Indies, consisting of two ships of 70 guns, a sheer hulk of 68, and an Indiaman of 1000 tons, pierced for 40 guns, but the particulars are not very interesting.

New South Wales.

The dispatches from this quarter, of date April 19. state that the colony had been in a state of violent ferment and commotion. The following are all the particulars that we have learnt:—The disturbance (in which the convicts took no part) had its origin in a difference between the colonists and Gov. Bligh. The latter had thought it expedient, on various occasions, to put in confinement some of the respectable inhabitants, as it was supposed, on unwarrantable grounds. At length the people became tumultuous, and demanded the person of the governor, and were beginning to proceed to acts of violence, in order to get him into their power. Major Johnstone, who had the command of the military in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Patterson, who was at one of the dependencies, finding the people were unmanageable, in order to restore tranquillity, promised to confine the governor until his conduct was properly investigated. He accordingly dispatched a guard to his house to seize him; but the governor, having received intimation of his arrest, made his escape, and hid himself in an adjoining house, where he was found under a bed, whence he was dragged. He was immediately put in a place of security, and Col. Patterson was sent for, who, it was expected, would send him home. Thus this affair has terminated, and the colony became immediately tranquil.

Turkey.

Another of those revolutions so frequent in Turkish history has taken place at Constantinople; the following are the particulars that have transpired:

The object of the revolution was to replace the deposed Selim on the throne. —The chief agent in the business was Mustapha Bairacter, Pacha of Rudschuck. He came to Constantinople with a body of chosen troops, occupied the most important posts of the city, put to death the commandant of the castles of the Dardanelles, the Aga of the Janissaries, and others who had conspired against Selim, and deposed the Mufti, and all the new Ministers of the Sultan Mustapha. The latter, who was at Befectach, and had no suspicion of the project, was informed of it on the 28th of July by the Sultan's mother, and immediately returned by sea to the seraglio, while the Pacha of Rud-

Rudschuck was entering it by land.—The Pacha caused it to be intimated to him that Selim was the only lawful Emperor, but Mustapha disregarded the intimation, and ordered the inner-gates of the seraglio to be shut. The soldiers forced an entrance, but found the unfortunate Selim murdered. The Pacha immediately caused Prince Mahomet, the last branch of the reigning dynasty, a youth of 15, to be proclaimed Emperor. A number of the principal partisans of the Sultan Mustapha were strangled in the seraglio. The chief of the eunuchs, and most of those who assisted in the murder of Selim, were executed on the 29th of July. We have no certain accounts of the fate of Mustapha himself.

On the 11th of August, the new Emperor Mahomet was crowned at Constantinople with the usual ceremonies. Mussa Pacha Caimakan, who had a share in the revolution before the last, has been beheaded, and many individuals, males as well as females, involved as accomplices in Selim's death, have shared the same fate.

The new Vizier holds the reins of government with a firm hand. He makes all the Pachas responsible for the execution of his orders. He is determined to restrain the insolence of the Janissaries. He pays them regularly, but the least insubordination or the slightest murmur is punished with death. He has sent 40,000 men to the Danube, of whom 25,000 are organised in the European manner.

It is generally believed that this revolution is the work of French intrigue. It is well known that four or five months ago, the Turkish Government, made acquainted with the real designs of France and Russia, made pacific overtures to Britain, and steps were made by both parties towards a perfect reconciliation; but the unavoidable delays which took place gave time for those machinations which have so probably, for the present, destroyed the reviving influence of this country in the Turkish councils.

BRAZIL.

The President frigate, having Lord Strangford, the British ambassador, on board, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 20th July. The President sailed from Portsmouth on the 26th of April with a convoy, which she parted from on the coast of the Brazils. Every thing was proceeding in that quarter tranquilly and prosperously, under the auspices of the new Government. The highest veneration was shewn by the colonists of all descriptions for the Prince Regent, and prompt obedience paid to his ordinances and commercial regulations. The most enthusiastic attachment prevails at Rio Janeiro and Bahia towards the English settlers, and the happiest consequences are expected to result from the mercantile enterprises of our new friends in every part of South America.

WEST INDIES.

Government have received dispatches from the Governor of Curacoa, which state that he took the earliest opportunity of communicating to the Governor of Caraccas the intelligence which he had received from England respecting the important events which had occurred in Spain. The Governor of the Caraccas immediately expressed his determination to support the rights of his lawful sovereign, Ferdinand the VII. and to act in concert with the loyal patriots in Spain, and with the British.—He also issued orders for the arrest of all the Frenchmen within his government. The Governor of Maracaybo has also declared a similar determination, and there is no doubt but that these examples will be followed in every part of Spanish South America.

Later dispatches from Curacoa relate the effects of this prompt communication to the Spanish Main, where the news of the events in Spain was received with all the enthusiasm of joy. The news of Joseph's usurpation was sent to La Guira by a French brig of war. It was received in Caraccas with the utmost indignation, insomuch that the French commissioners were obliged to repair on board the brig at midnight, being apprehensive of personal violence. A day or two after, the Acasta frigate arrived with the news of the revolution in Spain. The French brig put to sea, but was pursued and taken by the Acasta.

Dispatches from Jamaica, and from Admiral Cochrane, relate to the state of the Spanish islands, which have warm-

ly embraced the patriotic cause. Adm. Cochrane's dispatches state that he had received the accounts and documents relative to Spain, which he had communicated to the Spanish colonies with all possible speed, and in the mean time he had liberated all the Spanish prisoners, and sent them to the Spanish Main, and had discontinued all hostilities against the Spanish vessels.

Dispatches have been seized on board a French cartel at Barbadoes, with an immense quantity of proclamations in the name of Joseph Bonaparte, promising great commercial advantages to the colonies; but the Spaniards spurned him and his promises, and have even commenced hostilities. A vessel sent to the Spanish Main from Martinique, for provisions, has been taken by the Spaniards, and all the crew sent to prison. The Governor of Cuba has issued a most spirited manifesto against France. The Canary Islands have opened all their ports to the English.

We have accounts from Barbadoes of an unsuccessful attempt to carry the Island of St Martin's (long a haunt for the enemy's privateers) by a coup de main. About 135 men were landed, in August, from the Subtle schooner, and Wanderer sloop, under the command of Lieut. Spearing, of the Subtle. They soon got possession of the lower fort, of six guns, which they spiked, but, on ascending the rocky heights, they found the enemy in such force that success was hopeless. The Lieutenant was killed, and from 20 to 30 of his men were killed or wounded. The rest were obliged to surrender, but were immediately exchanged. Lieut. Spearing was a gallant officer, in the prime of life, and had received 11 wounds in the service of his country.

The distress of the French islands, from the want of provisions, in consequence of the American embargo, and the stoppage of supplies from the Spanish islands, is such, that if our cruisers are vigilant, they must be soon starved into a surrender.

AMERICAN STATES.

Notwithstanding the general and increasing discontent of the people, particularly those of the mercantile class, occasioned by the embargo, which has now subsisted ten months, the President persists in this ruinous measure. The British ministers intimated long ago to the American envoys, that no further modification could be made on the orders in Council. This answer, it seems, did not prove satisfactory, and we understand that no intercourse has taken place for some months betwixt them.—About the end of May, Congress separated, leaving it to the discretion of the President to raise or continue the embargo.

The effects of this measure were felt more severely in the New England States, from whence the trade to the West Indies was most considerable.

At a very numerous meeting of merchants and other inhabitants of Boston, held there on the 9th of August, it was moved and unanimously resolved—

"That it is expedient for the town of Boston respectfully to petition the President of the United States to suspend the laws laying on the embargo, either wholly or in part, according to the power vested in him by the Congress of the United States; and if any doubt should exist, as to the sufficiency of those powers, that he be requested to call the Congress together as soon as may be."

To this petition the President gave a full and explicit answer. He expressed himself as equally dissatisfied with the determinations of the French and British governments, on the subject of their respective decrees and orders in council, and declared, as he saw no prospect that either of them was disposed to return to a proper sense of reason or justice, the embargo must of necessity continue so long as the belligerent powers persevered in the measures which occasioned it. He however referred the matter entirely to Congress, which would meet at the legal time as soon as he could have issued notice for convening it.

It appears from the American papers that the knowledge of the late events in Spain has produced a most sensible impression on the minds of the people in favour of England. Many of the American writers complain loudly of the conduct of their government towards this country, and anticipate the downfall of the American trade in consequence of the continuance of the embargo, which will leave the Spanish ports open exclusively to the English.

ITALY.

ITALY.

Answer of his Eminence Cardinal Gabrielli, first secretary of state, to the note of his Excellency M. Champagny, addressed to M. Le Fevre, charge d'affaires from the Emperor of France, dated April 19. 1808. (P. 631.)

"After your Excellency had made known to the Holy Father, that it was the decided wish of his Majesty the Emperor and King, that he should enter into an offensive and defensive league with the other Powers of Italy, as had been declared by M. Champagny to the Cardinal Caprara, by note of the 3d current, the dispatch of the Cardinal has been received, which brought the original note of the above Minister.

"The Holy Father, after having attentively read and considered the said document, has ordered Cardinal Gabrielli, First Secretary of State, to make known to your Excellency his Holiness's sentiments of its contents; beginning with that which forms the cardinal point among all the others. His Holiness has seen with pain, that even the final proposition therein contained, of the offensive and defensive league, should be accompanied with the threat of depriving him of his temporal dominions, in case of his non-compliance. If worldly considerations had at all influenced the conduct of the Holy Father, he would from the first have yielded to the wish of his Majesty, and not have exposed himself to suffer so many calamities; but the Holy Father is regulated alone by the consideration due to his duty, and his conscience; both have prevented him from agreeing to the federation, and they equally hinder him from consenting to the offensive and defensive league, which differs but in name; its nature, however, does not except any Prince, to whom the Pope, according to the circumstances of the times, might not become an enemy.

"His Holiness feels, morever, that this article, far from improving, detracts from his situation. In the articles presented to Cardinal de Bayan, the federation was proposed as alone against heretics and the English. But this is couched in general terms, pointing out no people as an enemy, yet excluding no government, no nation, from the contingency of becoming one. If then, his Holiness declined from conscientious motives to be a party to that federation, so is he equally withheld from this league. The Holy Father would not merely bind himself to a defence, but to an aggression. Then would be seen the Minister of the God of Peace placing himself in a state of perpetual warfare; then would be seen their common Father in arms against his children, and the Head of the Church exposing himself, by his own act, to a deprivation of his spiritual connection with the Catholics of those Powers against which the league would make it imperative on him to act hostilely. How then can his Holiness shake off his power and natural character, and sacrifice, as must be the consequence, the interest of religion?

"His Holiness, unlike other Princes, is invested with a two-fold character, namely of Sovereign Pontiff, and of temporal Sovereign, and has given repeated proofs that he cannot, by virtue of this second qualification, enter upon engagements which would lead to results militating against the first and most important office, and injuring the religion of which he is the Head, the Propagator, and the Avenger. His Holiness, therefore, cannot enter into any offensive and defensive league, which would, by a permanent and progressive system, drag him into hostility against all those powers upon which his Majesty may think proper to make war, since the Italian States, now dependent upon his Majesty, can never avoid taking part in such wars. His Holiness would consequently be obliged to become a party in them by virtue of this league. Such an engagement must begin to be acted upon by the Pope from this moment, and against any Catholic Prince; thus waging war against him without a motive. Farther, it must be waged against all those powers, whether Catholic or not, who may, upon whatever grounds, be the enemies of any Italian Prince.

"Thus is the Head of the Church, accustomed as he is to rule his estates in peace, driven in a moment to a state of warfare, offensive against hostile powers, and defensive of the others. This engagement is too repugnant to the sacred duties of his Holiness, and too injurious to the interests of religion, to be entered into by the Head of that religion. His Holiness feels that it would be a dereliction of truth to enter the league; he would announce, by such a resolution, his refusal of any accommodation, any peace with the Emperor, and would even declare hostilities against him. How could it ever be supposed, that his Holiness should be capable of declaring war against any power? He has long been enduring the most hostile treatment, and is therefore prepared to endure the threatened loss of his temporal dominions.

"Heaven is witness of the purity of his Holiness's intentions, and the world will judge if it was possible to have conceived so extraordinary a scheme. Ardently desiring to compromise, and to be in peace with his Majesty, he manifested, in his note of the

the 28th of January last, his compliance, as far as it was possible to comply; his Majesty, however, does not practise all those condescensions which he might practise towards the Holy See; he persists inflexibly in demanding what his Holiness neither can nor will accede to, namely, in binding him to a war, and to a perpetual and aggressive war, under the pretence of securing the tranquillity of Italy. What can Italy have to fear if his Holiness should not enter into the proposed league?

"Surrounded as the Papal Dominions are by those of his Majesty, no rational fear could be entertained but of the ports; yet his Holiness having offered to shut them during the present war against the enemies of France, and to guard the coast, he thus proposed to contribute as far as was in his power, without betraying his sacred duties, to the security and tranquillity of Italy. If, in spite of all this, his Majesty shall take possession, as he has threatened, of the Papal Dominions, respected by all, even the most powerful monarchy, during a space of ten centuries and upwards, and shall overturn the Government, his Holiness will be unable to prevent this spoliation, and can only, in bitter affliction of heart, lament the evil which his Majesty will commit in the sight of God; trusting in whose protection, his Holiness will remain in perfect tranquillity, enjoying the consciousness of not having brought on this disaster by imprudence, or by obstinacy, but to preserve the independence of that Sovereignty which he ought to transmit uninjured to his successors, as he received it; and to maintain in its integrity that conduct which may secure the universal concurrence of all Princes, so necessary to the welfare of religion. For this fidelity to his sacred duties, his Holiness will receive consolation from the words of his Divine Master, '*Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake.*'

"With respect to the articles relating to the dismissal of the Cardinals, his Holiness, in the complaints alledged, had no need of examining the principle of their allegiance. Presuming on that freedom which the rights of nations allow to every man, to live under that sky which is most congenial to him; presuming on that new allegiance acquired by the domicile of many years, his Holiness remarks, that primitive allegiance cannot avail against the sacred obligations undertaken by the Cardinals in the Church of God, the oaths they take on receiving the purple, and their eminent office of Councillors to the Sovereign Pontiff in his spiritual concerns; and that, therefore, they cannot be torn from his bosom.

"With regard to the cessation of the functions of the Legate, and to his departure, his Holiness could hardly have expected that they would have been attributed to the motives assigned in M. Champagny's note. His Holiness will repeat them once more. After having tried every method to recal his Majesty to his previous sentiments towards the Papal See, and to concert the desired reparation of so many religious innovations; after having endured, for such a length of time, with unsubdued patience, and with unalterable meekness, so many outrages and insults; after having seen how fruitless were all the remonstrances urged against the hostile proceedings of the French; after having peaceably borne the humiliation of imprisonment; and seeing these insults, these contempts, these violations, increase with every hour, his Holiness found it necessary, though with the deepest regret, to determine on the recall of his Legate, in order to overthrow, at least in the face of the world, the false and scandalous opinion, that whatever might occur, even the most flagrant wrongs, would receive his tacit consent.

"In this very recall, the precise period of which could not have been anticipated by his Holiness, he professed along with those constant affectionate regards which he entertained for his Majesty, that could he but consent to the demand of the evacuation of Rome, and be satisfied with those concessions which are compatible with the duties of his Holiness, the Legate might continue, in conformity with his instructions, to exercise his functions. But his Majesty proved inflexible, and instead of receding a single step, preferred the discontinuance of the Legation, and the departure of the Pontifical Representative.

"It is not, therefore, his Holiness, who by this hypothetical recal of his Legate, has declared war against the Emperor: it is the Emperor, who chuses to declare war against his Holiness; and not content with declaring it against his temporal Sovereignty, he threatens to raise in his spiritual, a wall of division between the Catholics of France and the Sovereign Pontiff, in the assurance, according to M. Champagny's note, that the Cardinal Legate having given up his functions, the Gallican Church resumes its doctrine in all its integrity.

"His Holiness has too good an opinion of the illustrious Clergy of France to doubt that the Gallican Church, however jealous of its prerogatives, is yet so attached to the chair of St. Peter, that it will maintain itself unshaken in its true principles, without asserting rights which it does not and cannot possess; nor become schismatic, by separating itself from the Catholic Unity.

"It

" It is not then—the repetition is important—it is not his Holiness who seeks the rupture. A pacific Prince, notwithstanding he was obliged to witness the spoliation, in defiance of all right, of his states of Benevento and Ponte Corvo; notwithstanding his enormous expence of maintaining French troops; notwithstanding the usurpation of his capital, the usurpation of almost all his sovereign rights; notwithstanding the violent dismissal of so many spiritual persons, composing the Holy Senate; and notwithstanding all the other acts, by which his dignity has been degraded, all that his Holiness did, was to command his people, when the French army entered Rome, to shew it respect; all that his Holiness did was to receive it in the most hospitable manner, and implore of his Majesty, in the mean time, relief from so many aggravated evils; and all that his Holiness now does in this extremity is, to mourn between the vestibule and the altar, invoking the pity of Heaven upon his people, and that by a return to better counsels, the most potent Emperor Napoleon will not suffer the inheritance of the Roman See, given by Providence to the head of the Catholic Church in full enjoyment, to be lost and routed out.

" Thus has his Holiness made war! Thus has he conducted himself to the present hour towards his Majesty, however distressing has been the result. Still his Holiness will cherish the hope that his Majesty, rejecting the counsels of the enemies of the Holy See, who have had recourse to every art to change his disposition, will revert to their former friendly correspondence, and be satisfied with the concessions made in the note of the 28th January. If, by the hidden purposes of the Most High, this should not take place, and his Majesty, regardless of his own glory, and deaf to the calls of justice, should put his threats in execution, and take possession of the States of the Church by right of conquest, overturning the Government in consequence, his Holiness will be unable to remedy such fatal occurrences; but he solemnly declares, that the first will not be a conquest, as his Holiness is in peace with all the world, but will be an usurpation more violent than history can furnish; and the second will not be the result of conquest, but of that usurpation He declares at the same time that it will not be the work of political genius and illumination, but an awful visitation of that God from whom all Sovereignty is derived, and especially that given to the Head of the Church.

" Bowing in that event, with profound adoration to the decrees of Heaven, his Holiness will find consolation in reflecting, that the Creator and Redeemer willed these things, and that all concur to accomplish his purposes when his appointed time arrives.

" This is the answer which the Undersigned is commanded by his Holiness to give to the note of M Champagny, and to communicate to your Excellency.

" Cardinal GABRIELLI."

SPAIN.

EXPOSITION

Of the Practices and Machinations which led to the Usurpation of the Crown of Spain, and the means adopted by the Emperor of the French to carry it into execution, by Don Pedro Cevallos, First Secretary of State and of Dispatches to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.

" At a period when the nation has made and continues to make the most heroic efforts to shake off the yoke of slavery attempted to be imposed upon it, it is the duty of all good citizens to contribute, by every means in their power, to enlighten it with respect to the real causes that have brought it into its present situation, and to keep up the noble spirit by which it is animated.

" To make known to Spain and to the whole world the base means resorted to by the Emperor of the French to seize the person of our king, Ferdinand VII. and to subjugate this great and generous nation, is a duty well worthy of one who, like myself, is in a condition to discharge it; inasmuch as circumstances placed me in a situation to be an eye-witness of the events which preceded the catastrophe of Bayonne, and in which I bore a part. It was not in my power to do this before, in consequence of personal restraints, and from not having collected the documents necessary to accredit my statement. Some are still wanting, which it was necessary to burn, in consequence of dangerous circumstances, in which every thing was to be feared; others have disappeared through the various incidents connected with that unhappy period; but those which I now present are sufficient to prove the atrocious violence committed against our beloved King Ferdinand VII. and the whole nation.

" Though the conduct of Spain towards France since the peace of Basle, a very interesting portion of its political history in these latter times, is intimately connected with the important events which form the subject of this exposition, it is not necessary to dwell even upon its principal periods It will be sufficient to state what the whole nation, and all Europe, know, that the political system of Spain has constantly been during

during this time to preserve friendship and the best understanding with France, and to maintain at all hazards the ruinous alliance concluded in 1796.

"To attain this end, there is no sacrifice which Spain has not made, and as the preservation of the Prince of the Peace in the high decree of favour he enjoyed with Charles IV. depended in a great measure upon the continuance of this system, it was maintained with the greatest constancy and ndefatigable attention.

"Fleets, armies, treasure, every thing was sacrificed to France; humiliations, submissions, every thing was suffered, every thing was done to satisfy, as far as possible, the insatiable demands of the French government; but the idea never once occurred of preserving the nation against the machinations of an ally, who was over-running Europe.

"The treaty of Tilsit, in which the destiny of the world seemed to be decided in his favour, was hardly concluded, when he turned his eyes towards the west, and resolved on the ruin of Portugal and Spain; or what comes to the same purpose, to make himself master of this vast peninsula, with a view of making its inhabitants as happy as those of Italy, Holland, Switzerland, and the League of the Rhine.

"At this very time the emperor was revolving in his mind some designs fatal to Spain (for he began to disarm her), by demanding a respectable body of our troops to exert their valour in remote regions, and for foreign interests. This he effected without difficulty, and there was placed at his disposal a gallant and picked force of 16,000 men of all descriptions.

"The enterprise of making himself master of Spain was not so easy as Napoleon imagined. It was, above all, necessary to find out some pretext for carrying into execution the daring and gigantic plan of subjugating a friendly and allied nation, that had made so many sacrifices for France, and which this very emperor had praised for its fidelity and nobleness of character.

"Nevertheless, being accustomed to act with that disregard to delicacy in the choice of his means, which is characteristic of the man who imagines that the conquest of the whole world, the destruction of the human species, and the havoc of war, are conducive to true glory, he resolved to excite and foment discord in the royal family of Spain, through his ambassador at this court.

"The latter, though perhaps not initiated in the grand secret of his master, succeeded in seducing the Prince of Asturias, our present king and master, and suggested to him the idea of intermarrying with a princess related to the emperor. The affliction which his highness laboured under from a conjunction of circumstances, as lamentable as notorious, and his anxiety to avoid another connection into which it was attempted to force him, with a lady selected for him by his greatest enemy, and on that account alone the object of his aversion, induced him to acquiesce in the suggestions of the ambassador, but with the stipulation that it was to meet the approbation of his august parents, and under the impression that it would strengthen the friendship and alliance then subsisting between the two crowns. His highness, actuated by motives so cogent in a political point of view, and yielding to the solicitations of the ambassador, wrote accordingly to his imperial majesty.

"A few days after our beloved prince wrote this letter, occurred the scandalous imprisonment of his august person in the royal monastry of St. Laurence, and the still more scandalous decree which was issued in the name of the King, and addressed to the Council of Castile. There are very strong reasons to believe, that the unknown hand that frustrated this feigned conspiracy was some French agent employed to forward the plan which Napoleon had formed.

"Fortunately the Spanish nation was deeply impressed with its situation, entertained a just opinion of the good disposition and religious principles of their prince of Asturias, and suspected instantaneously that the whole was a calumny fabricated by the favourite, as absurd as it was audacious, in order to remove the only obstacle which then opposed his views.

"It is already known, that on the imprisonment of the prince of Asturias, his royal father wrote to the emperor, no doubt, at the suggestion of the favourite, complaining of the conduct of the ambassador Beauharnois, in his clandestine communications with the prince of Asturias, and expressing his surprise that the emperor had not come to a previous understanding with his Majesty on a subject of such pre-eminent importance to sovereigns.

"As the imprisonment of the prince of Asturias, and, above all, the most scandalous decree fulminated against his royal person, produced an effect completely contrary to the expectations of the favourite, he began to be afraid, thought proper to recede, and to meditate a reconciliation between the royal parents and their son. With this view, as is stated in the abstract of the Escurial cause, circulated by the council in consequence of his majesty's orders of the 8th of April, he forged certain letters, and made the prince of Asturias sign them while a prisoner, which being delivered into

to

to the hands of the royal parents, were supposed to have softened their hearts; and by these singular means did this innocent prince obtain a nominal liberty.

" This was the state of affairs when a French courier arrived at the Royal Palace of St. Laurence, with a treaty concluded and signed at Fountainbleau on the 27th of October, by Don Eugenio Izquierdo, as Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty, and Marshal Duroc, in the name of the Emperor of the French. Its contents, as well as those of the separate Convention, constitute Nos. 1. 2. of the documents annexed to this Exposition.

" It is worthy of observation, that the department of the Ministry, of which I was at the head, was totally unacquainted with the measures taken by Don E. Izquierdo, at Paris, as well as with his appointment, his instructions, his correspondence, and every part of his proceedings.

" The result of this treaty was to render the Emperor master of Portugal with very little expence; to furnish him with a plausible pretext for introducing his armies into our peninsula, with the intent of subjugating it at a proper opportunity, and to put him in immediate possession of Tuscany.

" The Favourite was to have for his portion the Algarves and Alantejo, in full property and sovereignty, but the Emperor's answer to the letters of the Royal Father had not yet arrived; it was completely uncertain what it would be, and this filled him with fear and anxiety.

" The intimate relations which the Favourite maintained at that period with the Grand Duke of Berg, through the medium of his confident Izquierdo, flattered him to a certain degree with the hope that every thing would be settled to his wishes, tho' the interposition of a few millions might be necessary. But neither the Favourite nor his confident knew the real intentions of the person they were treating with at Paris. In fact, the instant the Emperor found that the Favourite had committed himself, and the Royal Parents were brought into a discredit, he shewed no disposition to answer his Majesty's letters, for the purpose of keeping them in suspence, and inspiring them with dread, in the hope that they might form the resolution of withdrawing, though at that time he had not completed his plan for taking advantage of such an occurrence.

" The Grand Duke wrote to the Favourite, that he would employ every means to support him, but that the negociation was rendered very delicate, owing to the extraordinary attachment which prevailed in Spain towards the Prince of Asturias, and the consideration due towards a Princess who was cousin to the Empress, and in consequence of the part the ambassador Beauharnois, her relative, took in the business.*

" Now it was that the Favourite began clearly to discover how much his credit had sunk, and he gave himself up for lost, in consequence of being deprived of the support of his imaginary protector the Emperor of the French. There were no means now neglected by him to endeavour to ingratiate himself with the Grand Duke of Berg; every sort of expression, every kind of deference was employed for this purpose; and the more effectually to avert the impending storm, he prevailed upon the Royal Parents, to write to the Emperor direct, and to request his consent to the marriage of one of his cousins to the Prince of Asturias.

" Meanwhile the Emperor of the French appeared to be very much dissatisfied with the conduct of Izquierdo, and kept him at a distance, in order to cut off this direct mode of communication, and to make himself more impenetrable.

" His Imperial Majesty set off on a journey to Italy, with that studied parade which all Europe has witnessed, giving it such an air of importance, that it was to be presumed he was going to fix the destinies of the world. But there is reason to surmise, that his real object was no other than to divert the general attention to that quarter, for the purpose of misleading the other States, whilst his real designs were directed to the invasion of Portugal and Spain.

" This artifice and dissimulation did not, however, prevent the discovery of one of the articles in the Secret Treaty of Fountainbleau, by his expelling, with the greatest precipitation, from Tuscany, the Queen Regent and her children, plundering the Royal Palace, and seizing all the public funds of a Court that was ignorant of the existence of such a Treaty, and had committed no act of forfeiture.

" Whilst the Emperor kept Europe in suspence by his journey to Milan and Venice, he thought fit to answer the letters, which he had some time before received from the Royal Father, assuring his Majesty that he never had the slightest information of the circumstances which he communicated respecting his son the Prince of Asturias, nor ever received any letter from his

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* All this appears from the correspondence of the Favourite with the Grand Duke, which the latter carried off from the office of the Secretary of State during his lieutenancy.

his Royal Highness*. Nevertheless his Majesty consented to the proposed intermarriage with a Princess of his family, undoubtedly with an intention of amusing the Royal Parents; whilst he was sending into Spain, under various pretexts, all the troops which he had then disposable, and was studiously propagating an idea that he was favourable to the cause of the Prince of Asturias, and thus endeavouring to captivate the good opinion of the Spanish nation.

"The Royal Parents, struck with the terror which this conduct of the Emperor naturally inspired, and the Favourite being still more astonished, opposed no obstacle to the entrance of the French troops into the Peninsula; on the contrary, they gave the most effectual orders that they should be received and treated even on a better footing than the Spanish troops.

"The Emperor, under the pretence of consulting the security of these troops, ordered his Generals, by stratagem or force, to get possession of the fortresses of Pampeluna, St. Sebastian, Figueras, and Barcelona, which alone could present any obstacle to an invasion. They were accordingly taken by fraud and surprize, to the indignation and sorrow of the whole nation, to which the French still affected to profess friendship and alliance.

"The Emperor conceiving himself already master of all Spain, and thinking the time had arrived for accelerating his measures, thought proper to write a letter to the Royal Father, complaining in the bitterest terms, that his Majesty had not renewed his application for an Imperial Princess for his son the Prince of Asturias. The King was pleased to return for answer, that he adhered to his former proposal, and was willing that the marriage should immediately take place.

"Some important proceeding was still necessary to carry the project to a proper degree of maturity, and the Emperor not willing to trust it to writing, thought he could not find a better instrument than Don Eugenio Izquierdo, whom he had detained in Paris in a state of great dejection and terror, that had been artfully impressed upon him for the purpose of his more effectually executing his commission, by impressing the Royal Parents and the Favourite with the same feelings.

"In this state of things, the Emperor ordered Izquierdo to repair to Spain, which he accordingly did, in a very precipitate and mysterious manner. According to his verbal statements, he brought no proposal in writing with him, nor was he to receive any, and he had orders to remain only three days.

"On his arrival, under these circumstances, at Aranjuez, the Favourite conducted him to the presence of the Royal Parents, and their conferences were conducted with so much secrecy, that it was impossible for any one to discover the object of his mission; but soon after his departure from this capital, their Majesties began to shew a disposition to abandon the metropolis and the Peninsula, and to emigrate to Mexico.

"The recent example of the determination taken by the Royal Family of Portugal seemed to have fully corresponded with the views of the Emperor, and there is reason to think that his Imperial Majesty promised himself a similar success in Spain.

"But he must have been very ignorant of the Spanish character to flatter himself with such expectations. Scarcely had the first reports gone abroad of the intention of the Royal Family to abandon their residence, a resolution clearly indicated by the many preparations which were going on, when discontent and fear were depicted in the most lively colours in the features of all the inhabitants of the capital, and of all ranks and classes of persons. This alone was sufficient to induce their Majesties to refute the rumour, and to assure the people that they would not abandon them.

"Nevertheless, such was the general distrust, such the magnitude of the evils which must have resulted, and such and so many the symptoms of a determination to emigrate, that every one was on the alert, and all seemed to be impressed with the necessity of preventing a measure pregnant with so many mischiefs. The danger increased, and the fears of the public kept pace with it. The consequence was, that the commotions of Aranjuez, on the 17th and 19th of March, burst forth like a sudden explosion; the people being led by a sort of instinct of self preservation. The result was, the imprisonment of the Favourite, who, without the title of King, had exercised all the functions of royalty.

"Scarcely had this tempestuous scene taken place, when the Royal Parents finding themselves deprived of the support of their Favourite, took the unexpected but voluntary resolution which they had for some time entertained, to abdicate their Throne, as they accordingly did, in favour of their son and heir the Prince of Asturias."

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

TREA-

* Compare this statement with the contents of the letter (p. 458.) from his Imperial Majesty to King Ferdinand, in which he acknowledges having received the letter written to him by the Prince of Asturias, on the suggestion of the ambassador Beauharnois.

TREATIES *between* FRANCE *and* SPAIN *for the Partition of* PORTUGAL.

Two secret treaties for the partition of Portugal were concluded at Fountainbleau on the 27th of October 1807, and ratified by Bonaparte on the 29th; they are annexed as documents to Cevallos's narrative, and are in substance as follow:—

The preamble to the first treaty states the object of the two Sovereigns (Charles and Napoleon) to be, "to settle, by common consent, the interests of the two states, and to determine the future condition of Portugal, in a manner conformable to the policy of the two countries." Article 1.—The provinces of Entre Minho and Douro, with the city of Oporto, shall be given in full property and sovereignty to the King of Etruria, under the title of King of Northern Lusitania. 2.—The kingdoms of Alentejo and of the Algarves, shall be given to the Prince of the Peace, under the title of Prince of the Algarves. 3.—The provinces of Beira, Tralos Montes, and Estremadura, shall remain as a deposit till a general peace, to be disposed of according to circumstances, as shall be agreed between the contracting parties. 4.—The kingdom of Northern Lusitania shall be possessed by the hereditary descendants of the King of Etruria, according to the laws of succession in Spain. 5.—The principality of Algarves shall in like manner be hereditary in the descendants of the Prince of the Peace. 6.—In default of legitimate heirs of either of these Princes, their dominions shall be given as an investiture to the King of Spain, on condition that they shall never be united under one head, nor attached to the Crown of Spain. 7.—The kingdom of Northern Lusitania, and the principality of Algarves, acknowledge the King of Spain as protector, and their Sovereigns shall in no case make war or peace without his consent. 8.—If the provinces of Beira, Tralos Montes, and Estremadura, should, at a general peace, be restored to the house of Braganza, in exchange for Gibraltar, Trinidad, and other colonies taken by the English from Spain or her allies, the new Sovereign of these provinces shall have, with respect to the King of Spain, the same obligation as the King of Northern Lusitania and the Prince of Algarves, and shall possess them subject to the same conditions. 9.—The King of Etruria cedes the kingdom of Etruria to the Emperor Napoleon. 10.—When a definitive occupation of the provinces of Portugal shall be effected, commissioners shall be appointed to determine the proper limits. 11.—The Emperor of the French becomes *guarantee to the King of Spain for the possession of his estates on the Continent of Europe, south of the Pyrenees.* 12.—The Emperor of the French agrees to acknowledge the king of Spain as *Emperor of both Americas*, at such time as may be proposed for his Majesty to assume this title, which may either be on the occasion of a general peace, or at latest within three years. 13.—It is understood that the contracting powers will make an equal division of all the islands, colonies, and other ultramarine property of Portugal. 14.—The present treaty shall remain secret, &c.

The second treaty provides for the immediate march of a French army to Lisbon, and for the co-operation of a Spanish force in giving full effect to this villanous scheme. For this purpose the French troops were introduced into Spain, and a few months after Bonaparte had dubbed Charles IV. *Emperor of both Americas*, and guaranteed to him the possession of his European dominions, he kidnapped him and his family, carried them prisoners to France, and transferred the crown of Spain to his brother! And to complete the acme of fraud, it ought to be observed, that whilst these very treaties were negotiating at Fountainbleau, Bonaparte was proposing terms to the Prince Regent of Portugal, and assuring him that he had no designs hostile to his country or to himself!! Had the Prince remained at Lisbon, he would undoubtedly have shared the fate of the Royal Family of Spain, and been at this time a prisoner in France.

Another Spanish public paper of some importance is a "Manifesto of the proceedings of the Royal Council of Castile, in relation to the events which have occurred since October last." It is the Council's justification of its own conduct to the nation for its apparent submission to the French while they were in possession of Madrid. It appears from it, that Ferdinand VII. even when in the custody of his destroyer, contrived to

to keep up a correspondence with the capital of his kingdom, on measures relating to its defence; and every thing tends to prove that the idea of restoring Charles IV. after his voluntary abdication originated entirely and exclusively with the French.

The Spanish papers contain little military news, except a short account of some partial but successful attacks made upon the French near Ladosa and Logrono by parties of Castanos' army: they were mere skirmishes. The dispatches to Government are more important, and are in substance as follows:

The dispatches were brought by the Windsor Castle packet (which carried out a communication to the Supreme Junta of the overtures from France and Russia,) and are dated St Andero, Oct. 30. They state that a smart action took place on the 24th, between the Spaniards under General Blake, and the French division of Ney, which terminated in favour of the former. Blake, having concentrated his force, advanced from Bilboa, and on the 24th attacked the enemy with great spirit at Zernosta, on the road to Durango. The action was smart while it continued, but the enemy, not wishing to risque the issue of a lengthened contest, soon began to retreat. The result was a continued skirmish during the whole time of the retrogade movement of the French, till they reached a position near Durango, where they had a considerable force. Their loss is not mentioned in the dispatches. It was rumoured at St Andero, that a French corps of 1000 men had been cut off by one of Blake's divisions, and that most of them had solicited permission to be enrolled under the Spanish banners. Blake proposed to make a fresh attack in a few days; the Spanish army had advanced to Zernosta, and the French, it was supposed, would risque a battle in defence of Durango. On the 26th Blake's head-quarters were at Salignas, 28 miles S. E. of Bilboa, and only eight miles north from Vittoria. On the 27th he reconnoitred the enemy's position, and about the 1st it was expected that a general battle would take place. We have had a thousand reports of such a battle having taken place, and of the result being as we all wish it;—they are all premature, but that it has by this time been fought, every body believes. Blake is said to have intercepted a letter from the French Minister at war to Marshal Ney, promising that a reinforcement of 60,000 men should be with him by the middle of November, and had, in consequence, determined to attack Ney before the arrival of this reinforcement. Blake's army is estimated at 50,000 men, mostly infantry; Castanos' at nearly 60,000, including a number of cavalry. Vivas, with an army of 30,000 to 40,000 men, was proceeding to join the main body from Catalonia. (This we suspect to be a mistake.) The army of Arragon, greatly reinforced, also continued to advance. The French army was about 50,000 strong, having received a reinforcement of 8000 men from France. They were said to be in great want of provisions, and desertions numerous.

Considerable apprehensions were entertained for the fate of the patriots in Catalonia, but by the last accounts they are greatly diminished. The patriotic force in that province had greatly increased, and the French were closely pressed in Barcelona. Several sharp skirmishes had taken place almost under the walls, in which the Catalans had the advantage. No reinforcement to the French had passed the eastern Pyrenees. A corps of 10,000 men, destined to enter Spain by Roussillon, had made a retrogade movement, deterred, it is believed, by a strong body of miquelets, who occupied the important post of Junquera. Of this gallant and very useful description of force, upwards of 17,000 were in arms in Catalonia. The inhabitants of Roussillon are highly dissatisfied with the infamous conduct of the French troops in Spain. They are determined, it is said, not to submit to the terrible conscription demanded by Bonaparte; and assert, that if the Spanish troops should enter their country, respecting their persons and property, they will with the greatest pleasure submit to Spain.

The Supreme Government has issued a proclamation, in consequence of the assassination of two Frenchmen at Madrid, in which they denounce the severest penalties of the laws against all concerned in tumults and popular movements, and declare all parents, masters, and householders, responsible for their sons, apprentices, and servants, &c.; and,

and, by the exertions of the supreme and subordinate governments, we are happy to learn that the anti-gallican rage of the people has been turned into its proper channel, and that Frenchmen resident in Spain are no longer in danger from their fury. All the horses in the vicinity of Madrid have been put in requisition for the use of the volunteer cavalry, and the supply of the artillery. The owners are to have a fair price for them, and those employed in necessary purposes are to be last taken. W. Fitzgerald, Esq. M. P. and Mr Lawler, of Cork, gentlemen of considerable property, are volunteers in General Blake's army.

Saragossa, Sept. 27.

It is impossible to depict, in adequate colours the uncommon aspect of this invincible town; upwards of half its buildings are destroyed by cannon balls and flames. The English Colonel Doyle could hardly recover from his astonishment when he saw the walls which served for bulwarks to its gallant defenders. "Is it possible," he exclaimed, "that the conqueror of Dantzic, Ulm, and Magdeburg, should have sunk with dismay before those feeble ramparts?" And afterwards a heroine, stepping into her husband's place, an artilleryman, who dropped dead at her feet, served his gun during a severe action; he embraced and complimented her with a present. Our enemies, who attacked us with so much haughtiness and pride, were astonished at our firmness; a French General said to one of our men taken prisoner, "During twenty five years service I never witnessed any such thing; here it is necessary to fight from house to house, from window to window." It is a remarkable circumstance, that the head-quarters of both Commanders in Chief were within the precincts of the same walls, whence Lefebvre, struck with terror at the sight of so many Frenchmen killed, wrote to our illustrious Palafox in these terms:

"*Head-quarters, Santa Eugrasia.*
"Peace and capitulation."

ANSWER.

"*Head-quarters, Saragossa.*
"War and death. "PALAFOX."

Saragossa, Oct. 5.

The Governor and Captain-General of this kingdom, taking into consideration the desire expressed by his Excellency Charles Wm. Doyle, Major in his British Majesty's service, to be employed in the army of Arragon, and to take part in the glorious efforts made by the nation in defence of its independence; and being anxious to demonstrate the high estimation in which he holds the qualities which adorn this gentleman, and the noble and generous intentions of the British Government, he transmitted to him a commission as Field-Marshal. He has acknowledged the receipt of this appointment in the following terms:

"The honour which your Excellency has conferred upon me by the appointment of Field-Marshal excites my particular gratitude. It is highly flattering to the best feelings of my heart.

"To have the satisfaction of being one among the soldiers of the army of Arragon, is doubtless very grateful to my feelings; and I trust that I shall be enabled to afford a proof that I am not altogether unworthy of so high an honour.

"I must confess that so honourable a distinction is the more gratifying to me, inasmuch as it proves that my anxious zeal and exertions in the common and glorious cause in which we are all engaged, have been well received, and that they have merited the approbation of your Excellency. I assure you that I shall continue my most assiduous exertions, and endeavour to prove that this high mark of distinction has not been conferred upon a person undeserving of it, and certainly not upon one insensible to the honour which has been bestowed upon him. Your Excellency will be pleased to indulge me in my request, that the pay and emoluments attached to my rank of Field-Marshal should be appropriated to the relief of those who have suffered so much at Saragossa, from the repeated attacks of the enemy.

"I have the honour to place myself under your Excellency's orders, and I am, &c. C. W. DOYLE."

"*Madrid, Sept.* 29. 1808."

Corunna, Oct. 12.

"This morning arrived, under convoy of the Amelia and Loire frigates, and Champion sloop of war, a fleet of transports from England, consisting of

140 sail, having on board 13,000 British troops, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Baird. The Junta of this province having been dissolved two days before their arrival, and the Supreme and Central Junta being recognised, it is thought necessary to have the sanction of the latter before the troops are suffered to land."

Corunna, Oct. 16.

"Sir David Baird has been requested to land, during the interval of waiting for disparches from Madrid, any officers he may choose to permit. The horses are to be disembarked immediately, and every exertion used to complete the arrangement made some days since, upon the application of Lieut.-Col. Kennedy, for the reception of our troops. It is impossible for any thing to exceed the harmony which exists between the Spaniards and British of all classes. Sir D. Baird, Gens. Manningham, Warde, and Craufurd, went last night to the theatre; a new entertainment was performed, in which King Ferdinand the Seventh and King George the Third embraced each other several times; this was received with enthusiastic applause, as also "God save the King," which was introduced frequently, and performed with the whole house standing. A superb box was fitted up expressly for Gen. Baird and his Staff. Many British officers were invited into the private boxes; and every Spaniard seems to recognise an old friend in every Englishman he meets."

It appears that the Gallician Government had applied to the Central Junta for instructions how to act on the arrival of the allied English army, and the following is stated to have been the official reply to the inquiries of the Junta of Gallicia:—

"The proofs which England has given of her attachment to our interests, and, above all, the consideration that our cause is at the same time her's, united to the reciprocal securities which have been given, have inspired entire confidence, unity, and fraternity. Consequently, having maturely deliberated on the question proposed, whether any inconveniencies would ensue from the disembarkation of the English troops which have arrived at your port? we find that there are none other than what must necessarily arise from the furnishing lodgings when in quarters, and from the providing them with the means of subsistence when stationed in, or passing through towns, which were first impoverished by the former maintenance of so great a number of French troops as friends and allies, and have been since plundered and destroyed by them as enemies.

"At the same time, it being our duty to act so that our gratitude and confidence in the generous English nation may still be compatible with those measures of prudent precaution and consideration which are customary, it has appeared to this Supreme Junta that the English troops should be disembarked in divisions of one or two thousand men, who, after the needful repose, should, in order to diminish the burden to the towns through which they pass, take their journey by distinct routes, viz. some by the high road to Lugo, and others by that to Orense, all meeting at last in one point. In the meanwhile, as it is the first of all considerations to manifest to so noble a nation our sentiment of gratitude, the Supreme Junta hope, that the Junta of Gallicia, being animated by the same spirit, will omit no means of displaying those sentiments. God preserve your Excellency many years.

"MARTIN DE GAROY, Sec.

"*Aranjuez, Oct.* 18, 1808."

Corunna, Oct. 20.

"Yesterday afternoon arrived his Britannic Majesty's ship Semiramis, having on board their Excellencies the Marquis de la Romana and Mr Frere. The latter is intrusted with the character of Ambassador from the English Government to the Supreme Central Junta.—This morning their Excellencies landed under a salute from the batteries and ships in the harbour; they were greeted with *vivas* by a numerous populace, who took the mules from the carriage and drew it, amidst the greatest acclamations, to the Government House.—Mr Frere will set out in a day or two for Madrid. The Semiramis also brings a million of dollars for the supply of the Spanish army. A general illumination is to take place this evening, in honour of the arrival of these illustrious guests."

Mr

Mr Frere, previous to his departure for Madrid, addressed a very handsome letter of thanks to the Government of Corunna, for the distinguished honour, and testimonies of pure and sincere friendship, which the troops and other British subjects had experienced, as well from the public authorities as from all the brave and kind-hearted inhabitants, and expressing his hopes that the authorities in the different towns in Gallicia would be instructed to render them every possible assistance in their passage.

The Corunna paper contains a very spirited and appropriate address from Lieut.-Col. Carrol, one of the British officers attached to the army of General Blake, to the inhabitants of Biscay. He speaks with a confidence, well founded we trust, of a certain and speedy defeat and expulsion of the enemy.

Cadiz, Oct. 11.

"Yesterday arrived here the English brig Sceptre, Lieutenant Brown, with 100,000 dollars and some arms for Catalonia; she is one of the transports which left Lisbon with Spanish troops, and brings here 50 Valencian volunteers, and the Commissioner Don Josef Estola, who is charged with the troops and money. The above brig will complete her cargo of arms and ammunition here, and proceed with the ship to Atocha, and a smaller vessel for that coast. In her came Lord Louvaine, Colonel Fitzgerald, and two Members of the British Parliament, Mr Foster and Mr Lisle Foster."

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Oct. 11. 1808.

The following is a list of the forces destined for Spain, as given out in the general orders yesterday (Oct. 10.):—

Commander in Chief—Lieut.-General Sir John Moore.

Under Lieut.-Gen. Fraser.

The 4th, 28th, 42d, and 5 columns of the 5th battalion of the 60th foot—Maj.-Gen. Lord W. Bentinck.

The 9th, 2d batt. of the 43d, and ditto of the 53d—Major Gen. Beresford.

Under Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. J. Hope.

The 36th, 71st, 92d, and 5 columns of the 5th battalion of 60th foot—Maj.-Gen. Crawfurd.

The 2d and 6th foot—Major-General Auckland.

Major-General Hill—The 5th, 32d, and 91st foot.

Brigadier-General Fane—The 38th, 79th, and 4 columns of the 2d batt. of the 95th foot.

Under Maj.-Gen. the Hon. J. Paget.

The 20th, 1st batt. of the 52d, and 5 columns of the 1st batt. of the 95th foot.

Brigadier-Gen. Anstruther.

The Light Battalion 1, and King's German Legion 2—Colonel Allan.

The whole of this force amounts from 20,000 to 22,000 men.

The first division marched yesterday, (Oct. 10.) and another this day. It is much to be regretted, however, that they did not go sooner; for the rainy season is about to set in, which usually lasts five or six weeks, and, during that time, renders the roads impassable.—Every river overflows, and the numerous meadows are filled with water.—We hope, however, that our brave fellows will reach their destination in Spain before this terrible weather, so much talked of here, begins.—The remainder of the army, amounting to about 10,000 or 12,000 men continues in Portugal.

Lisbon, Oct. 14.

On Monday last, the 10th inst. his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir H. Burrard, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's army in Portugal, went in state to pay his first visit of ceremony to their Excellencies the Governors of this kingdom, on which occasion his Excellency was attended by Lieut.-Gen. Fraser and his staff; Major-General Beresford, Commandant of Lisbon; Brigadier General Disney; Col. Donkin, Quarter-master General; Lt. Col. Carey, Adj.-General; John Erskine, Esq. Commissary-General; the most Rev. Archdeacon T. Owen, Chaplain-General of the British army, and the remainder of his Excellency's Staff. —After the usual compliments, his Excellency returned in the same manner to his head-quarters, and was, in return, visited the same day by their Excellencies the Marquis Das Minas, and Cypriano Ribiero Freire, Members of the Regency.

Lisbon, Oct. 11.

The following proclamation has been posted here:— Lu-

Lucas de Seabra de Silva, Counsellor to the Prince Regent our Lord, Knight of his Royal House, Chief Judge of the Paco, Chancellor of the Court, Intendant of the Police of the Court of the Kingdom, and Commander of the Order of Christ.

"I make known to the inhabitants of this city and the suburbs, that, by orders of the Most Excellent Governors of these kingdoms, communicated to me, bearing date on this the 3d day of October, every inhabitant who may have in his house one or more individuals belonging to the French army, or know where such persons are concealed, are required to inform the Magistracy within six days, under pain of being punished with the greatest severity, as criminals guilty of high treason. In order that this proclamation be made public, I order it to be printed, and posted in all conspicuous places.

(Signed) "LUCAS DE SEABRA SILVA."

The Regents issued a proclamation yesterday, (Oct. 11.) dated the 6th inst. informing the people, that foreign money is to be regarded as a mere commodity, without any fixed price; and that they are at liberty to give what they think proper for it; and that any person offering foreign money, and insisting upon a fixed par of exchange, is to be regarded as a person dealing in counterfeit money, and treated accordingly. In consequence of this unexpected regulation, the dollar, which used to pass for 4s. 6d. is now only taken at the rate of 4s. 1½d. This has caused much dissatisfaction in the army; in fact, the English are almost the only persons who suffer by it. It is said that Sir H. Burrard intends to remonstrate with the Regency on the subject.

The following letter from a Gentleman on board the Africaine frigate, dated Tagus, Oct. 4. contains some curious and interesting particulars:

"We sailed on the 25th September, with the French General Kellerman on board, and had under our orders 53 transports, with the third division of the French army. The first night we were at sea we sprung our boltsprit, and after beating about for two or three days, we arrived here in the greatest distress. We much fear that many of the transports must have perished, as we know of one that went down, with 300 men on board, out of which only one Colonel and five men were saved, and many of the transports of the first division have been obliged to put back, after experiencing a continued gale of wind for nearly three weeks. Since our arrival I have been several times on shore (for the first time); the town is rather handsome than otherwise; the streets are very regular, and the houses high. There are two or three tolerable good squares; but nothing equal to those of London, or even to the squares of New Edinburgh. Their churches are large and pretty rich, notwithstanding that the French have plundered them of a deal of their superfluous silver. The Portuguese still continue to treat the English with the greatest respect. Their joy seems to be unbounded—they continued to illuminate the town for 15 nights, instead of five, which was first intended. They have brought on the stage a new play, called 'The Deliverance of Portugal', which was acted free three nights, for the amusement of the English Officers. The first scene opens with a view of the Queen of Portugal in mourning, and fettered. She regrets the unhappy fate of her kingdom for some time; then a Portuguese General appears, and tells her that the country is in arms, and, with the help of a powerful nation, which will send them assistance, he expects to see her soon upon the throne. The next scene opens with a view of an Englishman on a high rock, who descends, and informs the Queen of the exertions that are making to set her at liberty. Bonaparte next presents himself. He addresses the Queen and her subjects, but the Queen pays no attention to what he says. He then addresses the Briton in haughty terms, and threatens his country with destruction. The next scene is the scene of glory. It opens with a view of a lady richly dressed, standing by a throne. She descends, and immediately the mourning dress and the fetters of the Queen fall off, when she appears most richly dressed; the Corsican is put in chains, and obliged to kneel at the foot of the throne for mercy, and the crown is again placed on the head of the Queen. I would not have taken up so much of your time with this nonsense, but I merely did it to shew you how the French are detested in this country."

FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 26.

The Emperor Napoleon, having left Erfurth on the 14th, arrived at St Cloud on the 20th, accompanied by his Ministers.

Yesterday his Majesty the Emperor and King went in great state to the Palace of the Legislative Body, in order to open the sitting. His Majesty addressed the Assembly as follows:—

"Messieurs, the Deputies of the Departments to the Legislative Body;

"The code of laws, laying down the principles of property and of civil freedom, which forms the subject of your labours, will be adopted as the sentiment of Europe. My people already experience the most salutary effects from them.

"The latest laws have laid the foundation of our system of finance. This is a monument of the might and greatness of France. We shall henceforward be able to meet the expenditure which might be rendered necessary, even by a general coalition of Europe, from our yearly income alone. Never shall we be reduced to have recourse to the fatal expedients of paper money, of loans, or of anticipation of revenue.

"I have, in the present year, laid out more than a thousand miles of road. The system of works which I have established for the improvement of our territory will be carried forward with zeal.

"The prospect of the great French family, lately torn to pieces by opinions and intestine rancour, but now prosperous, tranquil, and united, has affected my soul in a remarkable manner. I have felt that, in order to be happy, I should in the first place be assured that France was happy.

"The peace of Presburg, that of Tilsit, the assault of Copenhagen, the plans of Britain against all nations on the ocean, the different revolutions at Constantinople, the affairs of Spain and Portugal, have, in various ways, exercised an influence on the affairs of the world.

"Russia and Denmark have united with me against Britain.

"The United States of America have rather chosen to abandon commerce and the sea, than to acknowledge their slavery.

"A part of my army has marched against that which Britain has formed in Spain, or has disembarked. It is a distinguished favour of that Providence which has constantly protected our arms, that passion has so far blinded the British Councils, that they abandon the defence of the seas, and at last produce their army on the Continent.

"I depart in a few days to put myself in person at the head of my army, and, with God's help, to crown the King of Spain in Madrid, and to plant my eagles on the forts of Lisbon.

"I have only to praise the sentiments of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine.

"Switzerland experiences more and more the benefits of the act of mediation.

"The people of Italy give me grounds for nothing but expressions of satisfaction.

"The Emperor of Russia and myself have had an interview at Erfurth. Our first thought was a thought of peace. We have even resolved to make some sacrifices, in order to enable the hundred millions of men whom we represent, if possible, the sooner to enjoy the benefits of the commerce of the sea. We are agreed, and unchangeably united, as well for peace as for war.

"Messieurs Deputies,

"I have ordered my Minister of Finance, and of the General Treasury, to lay before you an account of the receipt and expenditure of the year. You will therein see, with satisfaction, that I have not felt it necessary to increase the tariff with any impost. My people shall experience no new burdens.

"The Speakers of my Council of State will submit to you many plans of laws, and among others all those which have relation to the criminal code.

"I rely constantly on your co-operation."

His Majesty's speech excited the most lively emotion, and the sitting was closed under repeated acclamations of *Long live the Emperor!* The same rejoicings were manifested in the streets through which his Majesty passed.

We do not find in this address any idea thrown out of a conditional abandonment of his designs against Spain; whatever sacrifices he was to make for "giving peace to the world," they certainly

ly were not to be found in Spain, nor in any thing connected with her affairs. The doom of that country is fixed, as far as he can fix it. On the 27th Oct. a depuration of the Legislative Body repaired to the palace of the Thuilleries, and Napoleon being seated on the throne, surrounded by his princes, and grandees, and Senators, and counsellors, their president Fontanes addressed the Emperor in a long speech, which we do not mean to give at length, because it is remarkable for nothing but an extravagance of adulation, equal to any thing that we have yet heard from any of the grovelling herd that lick the dust under the feet of the tyrant. It might indeed pass for a fine piece of irony, in which the speaker, by praising him for all those qualities that he does not possess, makes the disgusting features of his character more prominent and more odious. He dwells with rapture on the prosperity and happiness which France enjoys from the discoveries of the only financier and legislator of the age, whose codes will extend farther than his conquests, and reign without effort over 20 different nations. He then introduces us to Bonaparte as the greatest of captains, yet placing his glory not in conquering countries, but in making good laws! he delights in peaceable triumphs—he sacrifices every thing to the happiness of the people! when he says he will make sacrifices, he completes his triumph! He increases his grandeur by moderating the use of it! He reserves for the world the extraordinary spectacle of force, which has subdued every thing, subduing itself!! He finally informs us, that hitherto when Monarchs met, all was alarm among the neighbouring states; but the two Emperors met at Erfurth, "not to invade but to pacify the world!" and to prove the sincerity of his desire to pacify the world, Napoleon hastened from this meeting, with a courier's speed, to carry the most cruel, unjust, and unprovoked war that ever was waged into the heart of Spain. Napoleon's reply to this precious address was very short. He thanked the Legislative body for their love to him, and informed them that he should soon return to his capital.

On the 24th of last month arrived in Grenoble, eight very large waggons, loaded with the collection of antique statues of the villa Borghese, purchased by his Majesty the Emperor. They chiefly consist of the Gladiator, the Achilles, the Venus, Victriæ, and a vas of an uncommon size, and are destined for the Museum Napoleon.

Holland.

The only information that we have from this country relates to commercial restrictions; it is in substance as follows:—

The decree for shutting the Dutch ports was so far modified, that vessels loaded before its publication were to be suffered to proceed on their voyage, but an unfair advantage is stated to have been taken of this indulgence by the Dutch merchants, some of whom put cargoes on board their vessels after the period allowed. The consequence was, that another decree was issued, prohibiting all vessels with Dutch produce, having licences or not, from sailing after the 15th of November, and all such vessels were held bound to return by the 30th of that month. After these two periods, their departure and return were absolutely prohibited, and the ports were to be finally closed. We are also informed, that, in consequence of the earnest solicitations of the merchants to King Louis, the latter had obtained the reluctant consent of his brother to the repeal of the decree prohibiting the introduction of colonial produce into France from Holland. Napoleon, however, desired that he might be no more troubled with similar applications, as he was fixed in his resolution to grant no facilities to commerce until the re-establishment of peace, and signified that, in whatever related to trade, the Dutch merchants would henceforth be considered as French subjects. We are moreover informed that, in order more effectually to prevent the clandestine introduction of foreign merchandise into Holland, all the shops and warehouses are to be placed under an excise! Officers are to be appointed to take stock, and to keep an account of goods sold and delivered, and should there at any time be an increase of stock, for which legal vouchers cannot be produced, the surplus is to be confiscated. This regulation is, it is said, to take place on the 30th November.

Con-

CONFERENCES AT ERFURTH.

We have no certain intelligence respecting these conferences, but what we find published in the Paris papers, as articles from Erfurth. The following is the substance of these articles.

Erfurth, October 2.

The Kings of Saxony and Westphalia have already arrived. To-morrow we expect the King of Wirtemberg, and, on the 4th, the King of Bavaria.

From Russia, we have here, besides the Emperor and the Grand Duke Constantine, the Minister of State, Count Romanzow, the Counsellor of State Servais, the Grand Marshal Count Markolini, and both the Counts Tolstoy, one of whom is the Ambassador at the Court of Paris.

Among the principal French Officers here are Marshals Lannes, Mortier, and Duroc, with a number of Generals and Field Officers belonging to Mortier's corps, the greater part of which is at present quartered in Bavaria. Of the German Princes, we have here Prince William of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, the Prince of Homberg, the Prince of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, and the Prince of Rentz and Redalstadt.

Oct. 7. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon gave a grand dinner, at which were present his Majesty the Emperor Alexander, the Kings of Saxony and Westphalia, the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, the Hereditary Prince of Weimar, the Prince of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, Pr. William of Prussia, and the Princes of Benevento and Neufchatel.

The two Monarchs daily meet about one o'clock, and at the termination of their conference, their Majesties, on horseback, or in the same coach, make an excursion among the neighbouring villages. The principal Ministers of both the Emperors have also daily conferences.

Oct. 11. On Sunday last, the Emperor of the French heard mass performed in his Palace, as he also had on the preceding Sunday. There was also a grand parade in front of the High Church, where all the Generals attended Mass. The two Emperors live in the closest intimacy. [illegible]ntly spend a part of the [illegible]her. Europe must doubt- [illegible]n anxiety to the happy re- [illegible]nportant meeting: but it is very unbecoming, as some German newspapers have done, to pretend to give an account of plans which can be known only to the two Sovereigns themselves.

Oct. 14. This day, at one o'clock, the Emperor Napoleon, and the Emperor Alexander, proceeded half way from this place to Weimar, where with the same solemnity as when they met, the two Sovereigns embraced each other, and took a most affectionate adieu. The Emperor Alexander went forward to Weimar, where he will remain a few days. The Emperor Napoleon returned hither, received a visit from the King of Saxony, gave a farewell audience to Count Tolstoy, who returns to Russia, and soon after an audience to Baron Von Vincent, to whom his Majesty delivered a letter in answer to the communication of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria. It is believed that the mission of Baron Von Vincent has removed all the distrust which gave rise to the Austrian levies. Soon after the audience, his Imperial and Royal Majesty departed from this place.

Yesterday the King of Wirtemberg and Bavaria also left this town.

Oct. 15. Notwithstanding the conferences of their Imperial Majesties, during their residence here, have been covered with a thick veil, there appears to be no doubt that they had the following objects:

1st, The restoration of general Peace; for two couriers, one French and one Russian, have been dispatched from this place, whose journey could be for no other purpose but to communicate to the Court of London the desire of both Emperors. 2dly, The securing the tranquility of Germany; indeed, it appears that the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine have received orders to break up their encamped contingents for their respective garrisons, or the neighbouring cantonments. It is also certain, that, through the medium of the Emperor Alexander, Prussia has obtained, in the last treaty with France, a considerable reduction of her contributions. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon has presented Count Von Tolstoy and his brother with the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, and Messrs Wieland and Goethe with the cross of the same Legion.

Over-

OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

A circumstance of an interesting nature has occurred since our last publication. On Thursday night, October 20. though it blew a gale of wind, a flag of truce left Boulogne, with French and Russian messengers on board, with dispatches for the British Government, who were directed to make all possible speed to Deal or Dover. At eight o'clock on Friday morning the flag of truce arrived in the Downs, and was immediately boarded by one of our cruisers, who took out the messengers. The French messenger was not permitted to come to London, but was sent on board a ship of war till the pleasure of his Majesty's Ministers be known. The Russian messenger, as soon as he reached the shore, was sent off for London, accompanied by one of Admiral Campbell's Lieutenants. They arrived at Mr Canning's office about eleven o'clock on Friday night, where they delivered their dispatches, and went to the house of Mr Shaw the messenger, where they lodged all night. Next morning a passport was sent from the Foreign Office for the Russian messenger, who returned to Dover immediately, and embarking on board the flag of truce, proceeded to France.

Nothing certain has yet transpired, either with respect to these dispatches, or the reply returned by our Government. The former are said to be very short—that they consist of two letters dated from Erfurth, and addressed by M. de Champagny, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. de Romanzow, the Russian Minister, to his Excellency George Canning, Esq.—that the two letters are in substance the same, stating that his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, being equally animated with a desire to put an end to the calamities of war, he (the Minister for Foreign Affairs) has it in command from his Majesty to request his Excellency to communicate to his Britannic Majesty that desire; and if his Britannic Majesty be influenced by a similar desire, to propose that Plenipotentiaries shall be immediately named, to proceed to a place that may be fixed upon, to open a negociation with the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majesty for the conclusion of a maritime peace.

If this statement be correct, the answer that will be returned by his Majesty's Ministers to such a communication is obvious. The epithet applied by the enemy to the kind of peace which they are desirous of negociating, shews us at once that they do not admit our interference in the affairs of the Continent. His Majesty's Ministers, we should conjecture, would reply to M. de Champagny and M. Romanzow, that his Britannic Majesty was animated by the desire which he had always expressed, and which was well known to all Europe, to put an end to the calamities of war, whenever he could do so consistently with the security of his dominions, the honour of his Crown, and the good faith he owed to his allies—that he was ready to enter into a negociation in concert with those allies, and that he would immediately communicate the overture that had been made to them.

The more we reflect upon the overture from Erfurth, the more are we convinced that it has a double object in view:—First, to attempt to produce a coolness between the Spaniards and this country, as if we meant to enter into a negociation for peace without including them, and 2dly, to alarm and paralyse Austria. These two objects were, if not the sole, the principal motives of the imperial journey to Erfurth.

It is the ordinary policy of Napoleon, before he comes forward personally to direct the horrors of war, to make some previous and fraudulent offers of a treaty; to endeavour to win upon the public feeling by a dissembled show of humanity, and to have the appearance of offering a choice of the olive or the sword. Ministers have doubtless been on their guard against a trick so stale and superficial.

Mr Shaw the messenger was dispatched on Friday Oct. 28. with the answer of the British Court to the above overtures. He reached Paris on Monday morning the 31st, and delivered his dispatches, one packet to M. Champagny, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and another to the Russian Ambassador. He was detained in Paris, till the early part of Tuesday afternoon, when, having received answers, addressed to Mr Secretary Canning, from both of the above Ministers, he proceeded on his jour-

journey for Boulogne, and arrived in London on the 4th of Nov.

Mr Shaw was received with great satisfaction at all the places through which he passed, and treated with much civility and attention at Paris. During the short time he remained there, he was suffered to go abroad, in company with the French messenger who lately came to England.

It appears that Bonaparte did not wait for the arrival of our messenger.—He left Rambouillet on the 30th, the day before Mr Shaw reached Paris; nor could any communication have been made to him between the period of the messenger's arrival and his departure. We all know the speed with which he travels, and having left Rambouillet for Bayonne on Sunday, there was not time to send a messenger to him after Mr Shaw's arrival on Monday morning, and to receive his commands before Mr Shaw left Paris on Tuesday afternoon. It is probable, therefore, that Bonaparte had arranged with his minister the reply which should be returned to this country, provided we declined entertaining the propositions he submitted to us.

Naval Intelligence.

The Africa of 64 guns, Capt. Barret, has had a most severe action in the Baltic with a fleet of Danish gun boats, while protecting a large convoy of merchantmen from Carlscrona. What follows is extracted from the letter of a seaman, of Oct. 24. who has given a very minute account of the action :—

"The convoy, consisting of about 200 sail, got all safe into Malmoe, except one taken, and three on shore, which were burnt by our people, to prevent them falling into the hands of the Danes. The Africa had kept between the convoy and the Danes. It fell quite calm, and so large a ship was of course quite unmanageable, and lay like a log on the water, (this was at nine o'clock on the 20th), when 32 Danish gun-boats, carrying about 920 men, and 128 guns (32's and 42's) came rowing towards the ship. At half past two they came within gun-shot, when the Africa opened a brisk fire from as many guns as she could bring to bear, and they continued advancing courageously, and stationed themselves on the quarters and bows. The writer was stationed at the lower gun-deck, to hand up powder from the magazine. His situation was perilous, and his escape very providential. The grape-shot was like showers of stones or dust thrown into the ship by shovels; a screen which was thrown around him to prevent fire from the flashes of the guns communicating to the powder, was knocked to pieces by splinters; a cartridge of 4 lib. of powder, which he held up over his head, blew up, without hurting him; the man to whom he was handing it was severely wounded. Two iron stauncheons, 6 or 7 inches in diameter, were shot through and broken to pieces. The enemy had, in the mean time, been gradually moving off, and at half past seven, those that remained began to pull away, and night finished the business. The Africa's colours were twice shot away; the enemy supposing she had struck, huzzaed and pulled nearer, but soon drew back. The Africa had seven killed, and a great number (about 50) wounded, many of them badly. Three officers are wounded. The Danes suffered extremely by our fire; several boats were sunk, and they were seen picking up the men out of the water. Some boats had not more than five men left in them. By their own accounts, indeed, their loss of men was very considerable. All whose bodies were got ashore were buried at Drago with great pomp; and they have gained little by the attempt; the Africa is indeed dreadfully mauled, but she was before an old crazy ship. She has returned to Carlscrona for repairs. Captain Barret walked the deck all the time of the action, as cool and composed as if nothing was doing. He gave up both his cabins to the wounded, and the officers gave up their cots. The Swedish gun-boats made a little stir in this business, but returned to port as soon as they found the convoy safe."

The following account of the very gallant conduct of two of our cruizers in the Adriatic has been published in the Trieste, Vienna, and many of the German papers :—

"Towards the close of the month of May, Capt. Dandolo, a Venetian noble, descended from the conqueror of Constantinople, sailed from Corfu with the brig Jena and two large schooners, which had been fitted out there for the pur-

purpose of taking the Melpomene English frigate, which blockaded the island. Capt. Dandolo had not been 12 hours at sea, when he descried the English pendant, and observing that the British commander (Capt. Parker) did not run away, he prudently thought it high time he should do so; the wind, however, became unfavourable for his return to Corfu, but he put into Paro, a small island about 10 leagues from Corfu; the Melpomene followed, and threatened to destroy both the vessels and the town, if they did not surrender immediately; at length a capitulation was concluded, by which the three ships were delivered up, but the crews were not detained as prisoners.

About the same time, another expedition sailed from Zara to take Capt. Campbell, of the Unite, who like the celebrated French chevalier Forbin, in former times, has become the terror of the Adriatic. This force consisted of two large brigs and a schooner: they thought, that from the number of prizes the frigate had sent to Malta, she could not be half manned. After a short cruize in quest of her, they fell in with her off the island of Melado. The Commodore immediately began firing, but the frigate retained her fire until she ranged alongside within pistol shot, when she poured in so destructive a fire, that the brig struck. The other brig attempted to escape, and ran on a small island, when about half her crew landed by leaping from her bowsprit; but the rest with her Captain (Duodo), were made prisoners. The schooner escaped to Ancona.

The Comet sloop, Capt. Daly, has taken the Sylphe French national brig, (commanded by M. L. Maria Clement, capitaine de frigat, and a member of the legion of honour) mounting sixteen 26 pound carronades and two long nines, with 98 men. When first seen by the Comet, she was in company with another brig of the same force, and a corvette. In the face of so superior a force, Capt. D. thought it most prudent to continue his course under all sail, as by altering it they might be inclined to chase him. This so far intimidated them, that they tacked and made all sail from the Comet, and the corvette having much outsailed her consorts, tacked and stood to the southward. Capt. D. then made all sail in chase of the brigs, the headmost of which tacked and passed to windward, about 2 guns-shot distance. The remaining brig hoisted French colours, was soon brought within pistol-shot, and after an action of 20 minutes struck. Her second lieutenant, a midshipman, and five men, were killed in the action, and two midshipmen and three seamen severely wounded. The Comet had not a man hurt. The Sylphe is a very fine vessel, 300 tons burthen, copper-bottomed and fastened, an excellent sailer, and fit for his Majesty's service.

Convention of Cintra.

We mentioned in our last, that this measure had met with very general reprobation. Among the public bodies who have been the loudest in expressing their dissatisfaction, the Common Council of the city of London have taken the lead. On the 5th October, at a very full meeting of the Council, an address and petition to the King, was voted. It was presented on the 12th by the Lord Mayor, attended by a number of the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and Common Councilmen. The petition is couched in strong terms, and is as follows:

"Most gracious Sovereign—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty with renewed assurances of attachment to your Majesty's most sacred person and Government, and veneration for the free principles of the British Constitution, to express to your Majesty our grief and astonishment at the extraordinary and disgraceful convention lately entered into by the Commander of your Majesty's Forces in Portugal, and the Commander of the French army in Lisbon. The circumstances attending this afflicting event cannot be contemplated in British minds without the most painful emotions; and all ranks of your Majesty's subjects seem to have felt the utmost concern and indignation at a treaty so humiliating and degrading to this country and its allies. After a signal victory, gained by the valour and discipline of British troops, by which the enemy appears to have been cut off from all means of succour or escape, we have

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the sad mortification of seeing the laurels so nobly acquired torn from the brows of our brave soldiers, and terms granted to the enemy disgraceful to the British name, and injurious to the best interests of the British nation.—Besides the restitution of the Russian fleet upon a definitive treaty of peace with that power, and the sending back to their country, without exchange, so large a number of Russian sailors, by this ignominious convention, British fleets are to convey to France the French army and its plunder, where they will be at liberty immediately to recommence their active operations against us or our allies. The guarantee and safe conveyance of their plunder cannot but prove highly irritating to the pillaged inhabitants, over whom they have tyrannized, and for whose deliverance and protection the British army was sent, and the full recognition of the title and dignity of Emperor of France, while all mention of the Government of Portugal is omitted, must be considered as highly disrespectful to the legitimate authority of that country. We, therefore, humbly pray your Majesty, in justice to the outraged feelings of a brave, injured, and indignant people, whose blood and treasure have been thus expended, as well as to retrieve the wounded honour of their country, and to remove from its character so foul a stain in the eyes of Europe, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased immediately to institute such an inquiry into this dishonourable and unprecedented transaction, as will lead to the discovery and punishment of those, by whose misconduct and incapacity the cause of the country and its allies has been so shamefully sacrificed. We beg to assure your Majesty of our unalterable fidelity and earnest desire to co-operate in every measure conducive to the peace, honour, and security of your Majesty's dominions."

The King's Answer.—"I am fully sensible of your loyalty and attachment to my person and Government. I give credit to the motives which have dictated your petition and address, but I must remind you, that it is inconsistent with the principles of British justice to pronounce judgment without previous investigation. I should have hoped that recent occurrences would have convinced you that I am at all times ready to institute inquiries on occasions in which the character of the country, or the honour of my arms, is concerned; and that the interposition of the City of London could not be necessary for inducing me to direct an inquiry to be made into a transaction which has disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation."

His Majesty's answer (which was read by Lord Hawkesbury) has given great offence to the citizens of London, who at another meeting of the Common Council, on the 27th October, passed some strong resolutions; expressing their right on all occasions when they think proper to address the throne,—their concern that they should have met with reprehension in exercising this undoubted right,—and "that whoever advised his Majesty to put so unfavourable and unwarrantable a construction on their late petition, has abused the confidence of his Sovereign, and is equally an enemy to his Majesty and the just rights of his people."

Dreadful Fire in London.

On Tuesday morning September 22. happened one of the most dreadful fires that has for many years past afflicted this great metropolis, and by which that vast and superb edifice, Covent Garden Theatre, was reduced to a heap of ashes, with a number of houses in its vicinity! How the fire originated is unknown, as the housekeeper saw all safe, as he thought, after the performance of the preceding evening. The flames were first discovered about four o'clock in the morning, and had then acquired too great a force to be stopped by the fire engines, which soon arrived in great numbers. About seven o'clock, the falling in of the roof with a dreadful crash announced the destruction of the interior of the building. The engines continued to play with unceasing activity upon the ruins, in order to save as much as possible of the surrounding buildings, and unfortunately some of the firemen, with their characteristic intrepidity, pushed an engine into one of the passages, when the archway above fell in, and buried above 16 of them in the ruins. Several others were killed by the falling ruins, and several volunteers who attended were scalded or scorched to death. Many dead bodies were dug out of the ruins, and many others carried

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off to the nearest hospitals, dreadfully scorched and mangled. The Coroners' Inquest was held on nineteen of the bodies. The number of dead is supposed to exceed 20, and a great number wounded, the recovery of many of whom is doubtful. The number of houses burnt down, chiefly in Bow-street, is about 12, and several others are irreparably injured. Several fatal accidents happened in them and in the streets, occasioned by the infamous activity of swarms of pick-pockets. Nothing belonging to the Theatre is saved, excepting a few damaged scenes and the account books. The loss is estimated at upwards of L. 150,000. Only L. 50,000 was insured. The performers have lost all their wardrobes and valuables, and, according to the usage of the Theatre, their salaries cease, until the performances can be resumed; upwards of 200 other persons employed about the Theatre, with their families, are thrown out of bread. The performances, however, were resumed on Monday Oct. 3. in the Opera House, which Mr Taylor handsomely offered; and Mr Sheridan, with like liberality, has made an offer of whatever may be requisite from the wardrobes and scenic repositories of Drury Lane.

Among the irreparable losses of property at the theatre are Handel's celebrated organ, valued at 1000 guineas, a bequest from him to the theatre, which was never heard but at the oratorios, and much M.S. music of that great composer, and of Dr Arne and others, which was never printed, and of which there are no copies. Mr Ware lost a violin worth 300l. it had not been left a night in the theatre for two years before.

IRELAND.

Trial of Major Campbell.

On the 4th of August last, at the Armagh assizes, Alexander Campbell, brevet Major in the army, and Captain in the 21st foot, was tried for the murder of Captain Boyd, of the same regiment, by shooting him with a pistol bullet.

George Adams, surgeon in the 21st regiment, stated that in June 1807 they were quartered in the barracks at Armagh. On the 23d of said month, the regiment was inspected by General Ker; after the inspection, the General and officers dined together; about eight o'clock all the officers left the mess, except Major C. Capt. B. witness, and Lieut. Hall. A conversation then commenced by Major C. stating, that Gen. Ker corrected him that day about a particular mode of giving a word of command, when he conceived he gave it right; he mentioned how he gave it, and how the General corrected him. Capt. Boyd remarked, "Neither was correct, according to Dundas, which is the King's order." (This observation, witness stated, was made in the usual mode of conversation.)—Major C. said, "it might not be according to the King's order, but still he conceived it was not incorrect." Capt. B. still insisted, "it was not correct, according to the King's order."—They argued this some time, till Capt. B. said, "he knew it as well as any man;" Major C. replied, "he doubted that much." Capt. Boyd at length said "he knew it better than him, let him take that as he liked." Major Campbell then got up and said, "Then, Captain Boyd, do you say I am wrong?" Captain B. replied, "I do—I know I am right according to the King's order." Major C. then quitted the room. Captain B. remained after him for some time; he left the room before witness or Lieut. Hall.—Witness and Hall went out together a short time after; they went to a second mess room, and there Capt. Boyd came up and spoke to them. They then went out together, and witness left Captain Boyd at Lieutenant Dewar's. In about twenty minutes after, he was called on to visit Captain Boyd; he went and found him sitting on a chair vomiting; he examined his wound, and conceived it a very dangerous one; a ball had penetrated at the extremity of the four false ribs, and lodged in the cavity of the belly; he survived it but eighteen hours; he staid with him till he died, during which time he got gradually worse till his dissolution. On his cross-examination, he stated there was something irritating in Captain Boyd's manner of making the observation alluded to; so much so, that he conceived Major Campbell could not, consistent with his feelings, pass it over; but if a candid explanation had taken place, he does not conceive the melancholy affair would have occurred.

John Hoey stated, that he is mess-waiter of the 21st regiment, and was so then. He remembers the night this affair took place; knew Major Campbell and Captain Boyd; he saw Major C. that night in a room where he was washing glasses; Maj. Campbell had quitted the mess-room about ten or fifteen minutes; as Major C. was coming up stairs, Captain Boyd was leaving the mess-room, and they met on the stair-head; both went into the mess waiter's room, and there remained ten or fifteen minutes, when they

they separated. The Prisoner, in about twenty minutes, came again to witness, and desired him to go to Captain Boyd, and tell him a gentleman wished to speak to him if he pleased; he accordingly went in search of Captain Boyd; he found him on the parade ground; he delivered the message, and Captain B. accompanied him to the mess-room; no one was there, and witness pointed to a little room off it, as the room the gentleman was in; he then went to the mess kitchen, and in eight or ten minutes, he heard the report of a shot; thought nothing of it till he heard another; he then went to the mess-room, and there saw Captain Boyd and Lieutenants Hall and Macpherson; Capt. Boyd was sitting on a chair vomiting; Major Campbell was gone, but in about ten or twelve minutes he came to the room where witness was washing some glasses: Major C. asked for candles; he got a pair, and brought them into the small room; Major C. shewed the witness the corners of the room in which each person stood, which distance measured seven paces; he never saw Major Campbell after till a week ago, though witness never quitted the regiment, and retained his employment.

John M'pherson stated, that he is Lieut. in said regiment; knew Major Campbell and Capt. Boyd; recollects the day of the duel; on the evening of that day, going up stairs about nine o'clock, he heard, as he thought, Major Campbell say—"On the words of a dying man is every thing fair?" He got up, before Captain Boyd replied; he said—"Campbell, you have hurried me—you're a bad man." Witness was in coloured cloaths, and Major C. did not know him, but said again—"Boyd, before this stranger and Lieutenant Hall, was every thing fair?" Captain B. replied—"O no, Campbell, you know I wanted you to wait and have friends." Major C. then said—"Good God, will you mention before these gentlemen, was not every thing fair? did not you say you were ready?" Captain B. answered "Yes;" but in a moment after said, "Campbell, you're a bad man." Capt. B. was helped into the next room, and Major C. followed, much agitated, and repeatedly said to Capt. B. that he (Boyd) was the happiest man of the two—"I am (says Major C.) an unfortunate man, but I hope not a bad one." Major C. asked Captain B. if he forgave him; he stretched out his hand, and said—"I forgive you—I feel for you, and am sure you do for me." Major C then left the room.

John Greenhill proved that Major C. had time to cool after the altercation took place; inasmuch as he went home, drank tea with his family, and gave him a box to leave with Lieut. Hall, before the affair took place.—Here the prosecution closed.

The defence set up was merely and exclusively as to the character of the prisoner for humanity, peaceable conduct, and proper behaviour; to this several officers of rank were produced, who vouched for it to the fullest extent, namely, Colonel Paterson, of the 21st regiment, General Campbell, Gen. Graham Stirling, Capt. Macpherson, Capt. Menzies, Col. Grey, and many others whom it was thought unnecessary to produce.

The learned Judge charged the Jury in a most able manner, recapitulated the evidence, and explained the law on the subject most fully and clearly. The Jury retired, and in about an hour brought in a verdict *Guilty of Murder;* but recommended him to mercy, on the score of character. He was sentenced to be executed on Monday the 8th, but respited.

Notwithstanding strong memorials were presented to the Lord Lieutenant both by the Grand and Petty Juries of Armagh, in behalf of this unfortunate officer, and several respectable private applications, the Royal mercy was peremptorily refused. The fatal sentence of the law was carried into effect at Armagh, on Wednesday, August 24th, at 12 o'clock. From the moment of his conviction, the Major evinced the most heartfelt grief for the fatal catastrophe, and at the place of execution his behaviour was composed and resigned.

His body was delivered to his friends, and next day was carried through Belfast to be conveyed to Scotland. He was privately interred on the 30th in the church-yard of Ayr, the native place of his disconsolate widow.

The unfortunate catastrophe which produced such an awful result to Major Campbell, it is to be hoped, will not fail of leaving a lesson to mankind of salutary influence. Both of the parties were gentlemen, eminent in their profession, of high character and honour, who had long lived on terms of mutual friendship and esteem. The unfortunate irritation of a moment at once deprived society of one of the best of men, and left a widow and infant family to mourn their irreparable loss. Retribution of the most awful kind has fallen to the lot of the other, and his amiable wife and infant family are also involved in all the distress which the human mind can conceive.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

Court of Session.

On Thursday, Oct. 20. the Lords of Council and Session met in the Inner Parliament House, in virtue of the powers committed to them by the Act of Parliament, passed last session, to take into consideration such alterations as appeared to them necessary to be adopted on the meeting of the Court in November, in consequence of its division into two Chambers.

The Right Hon. Robert Blair presented his Majesty's letter, appointing him Lord President of the Court, in room of Sir Ilay Campbell resigned; together with his Majesty's warrant for dividing the Court into two chambers.

Their Lordships met again on the 11th of Nov. to take into consideration what farther regulations may be necessary for conducting the proceedings before the two Courts.

The following is an account of the division and arrangement, and also the substance of the regulations which have been enacted by their Lordships, to be observed at the meeting of the Court:

FIRST DIVISION.	SECOND DIVISION.
1. Lord President, *Blair*	1. Lord President, *Lord Justice Clerk*
2. Lord Dunsinnan	2. Lord Polkemmet
3. Lord Craig	3. Lord Glenlee
4. Lord Armadale	4. Lord Meadowbank
5. Lord Bannatyne	5. Lord Cullen
6. Lord Balmuto	6. Lord Robertson
7. Lord Hermand	7. Lord Newton
8. Ld. Woodhouselee	

First Division.

PRINCIPAL CLERKS.	ASSISTANTS.
Mess. John Pringle,	John Elder
James Walker,	Adam Wilson
Walter Scott,	W. Carmichael

DEPUTE CLERKS.	ASSISTANTS.
Mess. George Bruce,	George Lang
John Pringle,	Thos. Beveridge
Wm. Pringle,	Thos. Denholm

Second Division.

PRINCIPAL CLERKS.	ASSISTANTS.
Mess. James Ferrier,	Joseph Johnson
Colin Mackenzie,	Louis de Maria
H. M. Buchanan,	Thomas Mason

DEPUTE CLERKS.	ASSISTANTS.
Mess. Geo. Jeffrey,	John Kermack
Robt. Menzies,	James Hay
James Rose,	John Balvaird

Both divisions of the Court are to meet on the usual sederunt days, and at the usual hour.

Two Lords Ordinary, one from each chamber or division, are to attend weekly in the Outer House, by rotation, and according to seniority. The Lords Ordinary are not to come out to the Outer House as formerly upon the third Saturday after their week; in other respects their hand rolls are to continue the same.

During the time of Session, the Lords Ordinary for the week are to be Ordinaries upon the Bills, the Ordinary for the first chamber officiating for the first three days, and the Ordinary for the second chamber officiating for the last three days of the week. In the vacation, and during the Christmas holidays, only one Ordinary, as at present, is to act.

Two distinct sets of rolls, one for each chamber, are to be kept and issued by the keeper of the Outer-house rolls.

The Tiend Court consists of the whole Lords, and in future is to sit only once a fortnight, on Wednesday; and, unless very important business occurs, none of the two chambers of the Court of Session are to meet on the same day the Tiend Court sits.

On Saturday Nov. 12. being the first day of the Winter Session, the two divisions of the Court met in their respective chambers for the dispatch of business. The first division occupies the former Inner-house, and the second the new Exchequer Court, which has been fitted up in a very elegant manner, until the court house building for it is finished. Two additional benches have been erected in the Outer-house for the accommodation of the Lords Ordinary of the second chamber, and for their Lordships calling their hand-rolls.

The Lord Justice Clerk presided in the Second Chamber, and addressed the Court

Court in an elegant speech at opening. In the First Chamber, Lord Armadale was chosen interim President; and the commission of Mr Blair, appointing him Lord President of the Court, having been formerly given in and recorded, he immediately went to the Outer-house with Lord Craig, Ordinary, to sit as Lord Probationer, and report the usual causes in that capacity.

On Wednesday November 16. Mr Blair having reported the usual number of causes as Lord Probationer, took his seat as Lord President of the Court. On this occasion the second division of the Court, in which Lord Justice Clerk presides, came down from the new court-room to the Inner-house, so that the whole Judges were on the bench at receiving the Lord President. His Lordship, on taking his seat, delivered a most eloquent and impressive speech to the Court, of which we can only give the outlines.—Feeling, he said, the high responsibility attached to his situation, he took possession of it with fear and anxiety, and considered the present moment as one of the most important in his life. He alluded to three former illustrious men who had filled the chair, men who were in the memory of all their Lordships, and whose shining abilities needed no praise from him. He particularly noticed the late Lord President Campbell, by whose retirement from business he was now raised to the honourable situation to which he was this day called; and remarked, among the many qualities possessed by that eminent Judge, his patient industry and indefatigable attention to business; qualities which, his Lordship observed, had often to him been a source of admiration, and even almost of envy. It would be presumptuous in him, he continued, to compare his talents with those of his predecessors whom he had noticed; but there was one quality in a Judge, without which the most splendid abilities were of no avail, nay, even destructive —he meant that of a zealous desire to discharge, with an upright mind, the duties of his station. It would be affectation in him to speak with reserve or doubt on this point, for his mind told him he possessed this desire, and that to do his duty, and to administer justice between man and man, without fear or regard of any human consideration, without turning to the right hand or to the left, was his supreme and anxious wish. If long experience was a requisite towards the performance of his new duties, he might, without presumption, say he possessed it; for, during the long period of 44 years, he had been in constant practice at that bar. His Lordship concluded his most impressive address, which was delivered with much feeling and animation, with trusting that, by the aid and exertions of their Lordships, in their different chambers, the business of the Court would meet with dispatch, and justice be duly administered to the country. The Court was extremely crowded. Lord Melville was present, and sat within the bar.

The new Lord President (who is son of the author of the celebrated poem of the Grave) entered Advocate in the year 1764, and got early into high practice. In 1789 he was appointed his Majesty's Solicitor General for Scotland, in which situation he continued till the change of Ministry immediately after Mr Pitt's death, in February 1806. During this time, it is generally understood that he was repeatedly offered, at different vacancies, the high offices of Lord Advocate and Lord Justice Clerk, both of which he declined. He was chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, when the present Lord Chief Baron went to the Exchequer. Mr Blair has been always distinguished for his independence of mind, for manly eloquence, and profound knowledge of his profession. The appointment of so dignified a character to the head of the law department in this country must give great satisfaction.

The following notice, put up in the Outer-house, evinces the determination of their Lordships to give that dispatch to business which has so long been considered as essential to the ends of justice, and which it was intended, in a great measure, to effect by the recent division of the Court into two chambers.

"The Lord Justice Clerk gives notice, that answers to petitions, memorials, and all other papers ordered by the Court, must be given in on or before the 1st of December next; and that, after that day, every case will positively be taken up in the order which it stands in the long roll, whether the papers awanting are given in or not."

COURT

COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Some time ago, an action was raised at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate against several Journeymen Papermakers, for entering into an illegal combination or conspiracy to compel their masters to raise their wages. An objection against the relevancy of the libel having been started by the Counsel for the pannels, the Court ordered memorials; and on the 19th of October their Lordships, after having maturely considered the case, and delivered their opinions, pronounced an interlocutor, finding the indictment not relevant as laid. The pannels were therefore dismissed from the bar. The whole of their Lordships were present. Lords Armadale and Meadowbank supported the relevancy of the libel, and with them the Lord Justice Clerk concurred in opinion; while Lords Craig, Cullen, and Hermand, spoke against it.—Their Lordships delivered their sentiments at great length, and in such a manner as evinced the deep attention they had bestowed on a subject of such vast importance to the interests of the community.

SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

A case of a very singular nature lately came before the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr.—The circumstances are shortly these.—In the harvest of 1807 there was a great deal of wet weather, and much corn destroyed and carried away by the floods. The potatoes were also greatly injured, so as to render them extremely scarce and dear, in consequence of which much distress afterwards prevailed in many districts of Scotland. At the end of one of the weeks it brightened up, and a drying wind had prepared the corn for being housed. The Rev. Mr Wright, minister of Maybole, at the conclusion of the forenoon's service, on the following Sabbath-day, stated to his congregation, that he conceived the favourable change of the weather might be made use of to save the harvest on that day, without violating the Sabbath. Several of his parishioners availed themselves of their pastor's advice. At the next meeting of presbytery, one of his reverend brethren denounced him as having violated the fourth commandment; and a solemn inquiry was accordingly voted by a majority of the presbytery. Against this resolution a complaint and appeal was made to the synod by a numerous body of the presbytery, not only because they conceived there was no good ground for such inquiry, but also, because the movers of it had not complied with the express injunction of the form of process, by having had a previous private communication on the subject with Mr Wright. This appeal came before the synod at the last meeting. Very able pleadings were made on both sides, after which it was moved and seconded,

"That the synod should find that the presbytery of Ayr have acted in this matter in a precipitate and informal manner, and that their sentence ought to be reversed."

It was also moved and seconded,

"That the synod find the presbytery of Ayr have in this manner acted properly, and that it should be remitted to them to take such further steps in this business as they may judge best."

After reasoning at considerable length, the synod, without a vote, agreed to set aside the whole proceedings of the presbytery in this business; at the same time, sensible of the importance of the sanctification of the Sabbath, they recommended to all the members within their bounds to be particularly attentive to it, and to beware how far they allow of cases of necessity, which may prove a stumbling-block to any of their parishioners.

On Thursday night, Oct. 21st, it blew a heavy gale at Edinburgh from the S. W. In addition to the mischief usually occasioned here by high winds, such as blowing down chimney cans, &c. &c. we were sorry to observe that the large temporary building erected on the north end of the Mound, for the purpose of exhibiting the panorama of the battle of Trafalgar, was blown down, and the painting totally destroyed. It is a curious coincidence that it fell on the morning of the 21st, the anniversary of that day on which the hero of Trafalgar ended his career of glory.

On Thursday Oct. 25. came on another tremendous storm from the south-west, which did considerable damage on the west coast, and the plantations in the south of Scotland have suffered much.

DREAD-

Dreadful Accident.

A dreadful accident befel the London mail coach which left Glasgow on Tuesday, Oct. 25. the particulars of which will be found in the following letter:—

"*Moffat, 26th October* 1808.

"We had, yesterday, a most dreadful storm of wind and rain, and the rivers in the neighbourhood came down in torrents, such as have never been seen by the oldest people here. Among other damage occasioned by it, we are sorry to state, that a shocking accident has happened to the mail coach from Glasgow to Carlisle. At the bridge over the river Avon, about nine miles from this, at a place called Howcleugh, betwixt 9 and 10 o'clock last night, the coach had just got about half way over, when the bridge gave way in the middle of the arch, and the coach, passengers, horses, &c. were instantly precipitated into the river, a fall of about 30 feet.—There were four inside and two outside passengers. The two outside passengers and two of the horses were killed upon the spot, and the other passengers made a miraculous escape with their lives; though we are sorry to say, they were all very considerably hurt.—The coachman and guard were also much hurt; the former had his arm broken, and was otherwise much bruised, and the guard received a severe contusion on the head.

"The other coach from Carlisle to Glasgow was narrowly prevented from falling into the same precipice. It was coming up just about the time the accident happened, and, from the darkness of the night, and the rate the coach necessarily goes at, must inevitably have gone into the river at the same breach in the arch, had not one of the passengers who escaped given the alarm.

"By the exertions of the coachman and guard of the other coach, the passengers who survived (a Lady and three Gentlemen) with the coachman and guard, who had fallen into the precipice, were enabled to extricate themselves from the dismal situation into which they were thrown, and conducted to a place of safety till other assistance was afforded them.

"Much praise is due to Mr Rae, the Postmaster here, one of the proprietors of the coach, for his exertions and assistance on this occasion. Immediately, on hearing of the accident, he set out in the middle of the night, with several of his servants and others, in two post chaises, and gave every possible assistance to the passengers, &c. and by this means, we are happy to say the London mail and other valuable articles in the coach have been saved.

"Mr Clapperton, the surgeon, is also entitled to much praise for his ready assistance upon the occasion; and the exertions of John Geddes, one of Mr Rae's servants, are particularly deserving of notice, who, at the risk of his life, went into the river with a rope fastened to his body, and saved the life of the lady (one of the passengers) and some of the mail bags, which must otherwise have been carried down the stream.

"The coach and harness are completely destroyed. Mr Rae has lost two valuable horses by the accident, and the other two are severely hurt and bruised.

"The bodies of the two passengers who were killed have been found, and have been brought here this morning; they are Mr William Brand, merchant in Ecclefechan, and Mr Lund, of the house of Lund and Toulmin, of Bond-street, London."

On Friday, Oct. 21st, Euphemia Vert was put on the pillory at Haddington in pursuance of a sentence of the Sheriff-depute, for stealing money from her master. And on Friday the 28th, John Currie, Robert Alexander, and James Alexander, all carters in and about Edinburgh, were, in pursuance of a sentence of the Sheriff-depute, publicly whipped through the streets of Haddington, for having, in a most cruel and unprovoked manner, assaulted Andrew Rutherford, toll-keeper at Drem; and on the same day assaulted Thomas Cron, mill-master in Abbey, to the great effusion of their blood, and danger of their lives. Both sentences were pronounced upon the unanimous verdict of an assize.

On Sunday Oct. 23. a whale ran ashore upon the farm of Longcarse, a little above Alloa, and was killed by the farm servants. It was of the kind termed fin-fish; it measured 43 feet long. There is a fin upon each side near the head, and one fin upon the back, within 12 feet of the tail. The belly is white, and covered with regular and deep furrows, like plaited work.

Civil

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Foreign-Office, Oct. 8. The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh; and has been pleased to direct him to reside in that character at the seat of the Central or Supreme Junta in Spain.

Nov. 2. The King has been pleased to appoint Anthony Merry, Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sweden. And Augustus John Foster, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at that Court.

Downing Street, Oct. 3. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General George Beckwith to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the island of Barbadoes.

Sir Charles Brisbane, Knt. Capt. in the Royal Navy, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the island of St Vincent.

Hugh Elliot, Esq. to be Captain-General and Governor of the Leeward Islands.

And William Woodley, Esq. to be Lieutenant Governor of Berbice.

His Swedish Majesty has been pleased to confer on Sir Samuel Hood the Grand Cross of the Order of the Sword, and on Captain Martin and Captain Thompson the Knighthood of that order, in consideration of the skill and gallantry displayed by them in the late engagement between two British ships of the line and the Russian fleet of nine. To which his Britannic Majesty has given his gracious consent.

Nov. 15. The Right Hon. Archibald Colquhoun of Killermont and Clathic, Lord Advocate of Scotland, was re-elected Lord Rector for Glasgow University for the ensuing year.

Nov. 19. Matthew Ross, Esq. was unanimously chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, in room of the Right Hon. Robt. Blair, new Lord President.

The Earl of Moray has presented Mr David Baxter, preacher of the gospel, to the church of Birnie, presbytery of Elgin, vacant by the death of the Rev. Joseph Anderson.

The Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther has been pleased to appoint Mess. William Handyside and John Ker, writers to the signet, Deputy Collectors of the Bishops Rents in Scotland, in room of William Bethune, Esq of Blebo, and Charles Innes, Esq. writers to the signet, both now deceased.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

War-Office, Nov. 12. Major-Gen. Francis Hugonin is appointed Colonel of the 4th dragoons. And General the Hon. Chapple Norton, to be Governor of Charlemont in Ireland, both vice General Lord Dorchester, deceased.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 3. At West Fordell, Alexander Garvie, Esq. of Rushyfold, to Miss Eliza Murray, of Creevy.

4. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Wm. Middleton, Forfar militia, to Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. James Richardson, minister of Morbattle.

10. At London, Mr Thompson, of the Adelphi, to Miss Frederica Louisa Stodart, of Norton Street.

10. At Inverness, Mr Lewis Grant, bookseller, to Miss Haywood, daughter of John Haywood, Esq. of Demerara.

12. At London, Major Abernethie, of the Royal Marine Artillery, to Mrs Woollett, of Brompton, in Kent.

19. At Dumaget, Wigtonshire, Lieut. Leveson Douglas Stewart, of the Royal Navy, son of the late Admiral Keith Stewart, to Miss Elizabeth Dalrymple Hay, third daughter of Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Bart. of Park Place, Glenluce.

28. At Edinburgh, John Abercrombie, Esq. surgeon, to Miss Agnes Wardlaw, daughter of the late David Wardlaw of Netherbeath, Esq.

28. At ditto, Mr James Gray, of the High School, to Mary, daughter of Mr Alexander Peacock, architect, Edinburgh.

29. At ditto, William Walker, Esq. Kincardine, to Magdalene, eldest daughter of Thomas Lawson, Esq. of Pitlethie.

At London, Joseph Pert, Esq. to Miss Anna Maria Hay, second daughter of the late Joseph Hay, Esq. of Parliament Street.

At ditto, D. G. Knox, Esq. B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Sprott, daughter of the late J. Sprott, Esq. of Madras.

Nov. 1. At Edinburgh, Mr Andrew Paton, saddler, to Anna, daughter of the deceased Mr Arch. Gilchrist, merchant.

2. At Munlochy, O. M'Intosh, Esq. to Miss M. Munro, daughter of Alexander Munro, Esq.

2. At Dunkeld, the Rev. George Straton, A. M. of the English Chapel, Brechin, to Miss Euphemia Clark, of Hillhead.

3. Brig.-Gen. Campbell, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Pemberton, rector of Tough Byne, Ireland.

4. At Hamilton, Lieut. Elwes, of the Marines, to Miss Bannatyne, daughter of John Bannatyne, Esq. of Castlebank.

5. At Dunbar House, by the Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood, Brig.-Gen. Houstoun, to Lady Jane Long, sister to the Earl of Lauderdale.

9. At Musselburgh, Capt. Donald Cameron,

ron, Aberdeenshire militia, to Caroline, daughter of Alexander Place, Esq. Dublin.

Nov. 7. At Edinburgh, Mr Robt. Marshall, writer in Kinross, to Miss Mary Monro, of Kinross.

8. At ditto, David Meldrum, Esq. of Dron, to Margaret, daughter of Mr Arch. Brodie, St Andrew's.

8. At Rothesay, Capt. Robert Stewart of the Telegraph Excise Yacht, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Muir, Esq. Park.

9. The Rev. Thomas Brown, minister of Tongland, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dr Duncan, London.

9. At Bath, Major-Gen. Richardson, to Mrs Scott, widow of the late David Scott, Esq. of the Island of Antigua.

10. At Edinburgh, Lewis Hay Ferrier, Esq. of Belsyde, advocate, to Miss Monro, daughter of Dr Alexander Monro, sen. of Craiglockhart.

14. At Pitliver House, by the Rev. Sir Harry Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart. Lawrence Johnston, Esq. of Sands, to Mary, daughter of Robt. Wellwood, Esq. of Garvock.

15. At Irvine, the Rev. John Duncan minister of Ardrossan, to Mrs Margaret Logan.

21. At Dunse, the Rev. G. Cunningham, minister there, to Mrs Jane Trotter.

21. At Glasgow, E. S. Hutton, Esq. to Miss Miller, daughter of the deceased John Miller Esq.

22. At Edinburgh, John Wardrop, Esq. of Sharpsbanks, banker in Edinburgh, to Barbara, eldest daughter of William MacFarlane, Esq. W. S.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 5. At Edinburgh, the Lady of James Ferguson, Esq. advocate, a daughter.

6. Mrs H. Douglas Boswell, a daughter.

9. At London, the Lady of the Hon. E. Stewart, a son.

12. At Tiviotbank, Mrs Elliot, a daughter.

28. At Woburn Abbey, her Grace the Duchess of Bedford, a son.

28. Mrs Hepburne of Clerkington, a son.

28. The Lady of Brig.-Gen. Dirom, of Mount Annan, a daughter.

30. At Coul, the Lady of Sir Geo. Stewart Mackenzie of Coul, Bart. a daughter.

31. The Viscountess Duncan, a daughter.

At Thoresby Park, Nottinghamshire, the seat of Earl Manvers, Lady Frances Bentinck, of twin sons.

At Ormeau, the Marchioness of Donegall, a son.

At Belfast, Mrs M'Caskill, Lady of Col. M'Caskill, a son.

At London, Lady Kinnaird, a daughter.

Nov 3. At Gadgirth, Ayrshire, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Burnet, a daughter.

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Murray of Polmaise, a daughter, who died on the 11th.

7. At Glasgow, Mrs Greville, younger of Granard, a son and heir.

9. The Lady of Charles Monro, Esq. of Allan, a son and heir.

9. At Callendar House, the Lady of William Forbes of Callendar, Esq. a daughter.

9. At Southampton, the Lady of Thomas Graham Stirling, Esq. of Airth, a son and heir.

10. At Finchley, the Lady of John Barnes, Esq, a daughter.

10. At Lakefield, the Lady of J. M C. Macdonald, Esq. of Bloomfield estate, Berbice, a son.

11. At Letterfoury, the Lady of Sir Jas. Gordon, Bart. a son.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Gardner, of Gifford Vale, a daughter.

18. At London, Mrs Mundell, spouse of Mr Alexander Mundell solicitor, a son.

19. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Charles Wake, Esq. a son.

At Ayr, the Lady of Capt. Neill, 69th regiment, a daughter.

DEATHS.

In Fort Thornton, Sierra Leone, Captain William Murray, of the Royal York Rangers, Commanding Officer of the detachment stationed in that colony.

Aug. 6. At Clarendon, Jamaica, George Udney Mackenzie, Esq. second son of the late Alexander Mackenzie, Esq. W. S.

On his passage from Jamaica to Aberdeenshire, William Stephen, Esq.

Sept. 19. At Edinburgh, Anne, sixth daughter of the late Alexander Farquharson, Esq. of Haughton.

30. At Bridgend of Alness, Ross-shire, Mrs Eliza Ross, daughter to the Rev. Patrick Buchanan, late minister of the Associate Congregation of Nigg.

Oct. 1. At Edinburgh, Miss Jean Inverarity.

4. At Hopes, John, son of James Milne, Esq Pictou.

4. At Collington, Mrs Janet Hunter, relict of Mr Charles Maule, surgeon, Leith.

4. At Lerwick, Shetland, Catherine Yell, aged 102 years. She had been blind nine years before her death, but retained all her other faculties.

6. At the manse of Monzie, Perthshire, the Rev. Ralph Taylor, minister of that Parish.

6. At Edinburgh, Miss Janet Rollo, daughter of the late Mr Robert Rollo, Sheriff-clerk of Clackmannanshire.

7. At Righill, Mr John Young, farmer.

Oct. 8. At his house, Leith Links, John Patison, Esq. town-clerk of Leith.

8. At his Cottage on the river Ex, John Sheldon, Esq. F. R. S. Lecturer on Anatomy at the Royal Academy, Principal Surgeon of Exeter Hospital, &c.

9. At Bourdeaux, Mrs Elizabeth Ainslie, relict of the late Jacob Sandilands, Esq. of Strathtyrum, merchant in Bourdeaux.

11. At Ayr, Mrs Charles Boag, wife of Mr Thomas M'Clelland, agent for the Bank of Scotland there.

12. At Edinburgh, Margaret Stuart Gordon, youngest child of J. F. Gordon, Esq. writer to the signet.

13. At ditto, Anne Græme, daughter of the late Dr W. Græme, physician, London.

13. At ditto, aged 86, Mrs Janet Simpson, relict of the deceased Mr John Pattullo, merchant in Edinburgh.

18. At Forres, Mr Robt. Muterer, merchant there.

19. At Fraserburgh, Mrs Frances Anne Fenwick, widow of Michael S. Fenwick, Esq. and fifth daughter of the late Alexander Farquharson, Esq. of Haughton.

20. At Cupar, in the 22d year of his age, Ensign Alexander George, of the 74th regiment.

20. At Aberdeen, aged 41, Keith Turner, of Turnerhall, Esq. who has left a widow and eight children to deplore his loss.

21. At Edinburgh, Spencer Boland, eldest son of Major Boland, Inspecting Field-Officer of Edinburgh district.

23. At Paisley, at an advanced age, Mrs Agnes Paisley, widow of the late Mr Hugh Walkinshaw, manufacturer.

24. At Brownfield, Mr William Gray, aged 80 years, late merchant in Glasgow.

25. At Glasgow, Robert Robinson, Esq. of Laddregreen, writer there.

25. At Haliburton, parish of Greenlaw, Mr Fairbairn, aged 88.

25. At Gordonbank, George Ridpath, Esq. Lower Thames Street, London.

26. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Thos. Murray, minister of Channelkirk.

26. At Perth, Mrs Agnes Yeaman, widow of the late Rev. George Chapman, minister of Kinfauns.

27. At Edinburgh, Miss Isabella Sivright, daughter of the late John Sivright, Esq. of South house.

29. At ditto, Miss Christian Riddell, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Riddell, Esq. of Bessborough.

30. At ditto, Mrs Mary Robertson, widow of the late Mr John Hanton, writer in Edinburgh.

31. At Heriot's Hill, Canonmills, Robert Jamieson, sen. Esq. W. S.

31. At Tonderghie, Wigtonshire, Hugh Stewart of Tonderghie, Esq.

Robert Scott, Esq. Professor of Botany in Trinity College, Dublin.

At Florence, aged 80, the celebrated Jos. Bencirenni.

At Rousham, Sir Clement Cotterel Dormer, Bart. late Master of the Ceremonies.

At a very advanced age, Mrs Charlotte Dalrymple, eldest sister of the late Admiral Dalrymple.

At Dublin, Alexander Campbell Esq.

The Lady of Major-General John Manners Kerr, Colonel of the 62d regiment.

The Rev. James Nasmith, D. D. rector of Leverington.

At Brighton, Mrs Donaldson, wife of Mr Donaldson, of the Steyne Library.

At Kirkton of Auchterless, in the 99th year of his age, Mr George Paterson, formerly merchant there.

Nov. 2. At Newton-upon-Ayr, Mrs Cubbison, aged 70 years.

2. At Portpatrick, Valentine Jones, Esq. of Belfast. He was upwards of 80 years of age; and the day before he died, while walking on the street, he observed to his companion, that if the wind did not come soon fair, he would never see Ireland.

—. At Aberdeen, Mr Alexander Hall.

—. At Peterhead, Mr William Scott, aged 88.

2. At Stirling, William Aird, late captain of the 10th foot.

2. At Edinburgh, Eliz. Dempster, youngest daughter of the late Robert Dempster, druggist.

3. At New, Mrs Forbes, widow of the Rev. George Forbes, late minister of Leochel.

3 At her house in Queen Street, Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Isabella Countess Dowager of Errol, relict of James Earl of Errol, and daughter of Sir William Carr of Etal, Bart.

3. At London, in his 96th year, the Rev. Theophilus Lindsay, formerly Vicar of Catterick, in Yorkshire. This living he resigned in the year 1773, from conscientious scruples respecting some parts of the service of the Church of England; and in the year 1774, he opened a dissenting meeting in Essex Street, and preached his doctrines till his 76th year, when he retired into private life.

3. At Hamilton, Mr Robert Godwin, late manager of the theatres Hamilton, Kilmarnock, Irvine, &c.

4. At Glasgow, Mrs Janet Arbuckle, relict of the late Mr Andrew Douglas, merchant in Glasgow, aged 80 years.

5. Mr John Lumsden, formerly residing at Boghead, aged 81.

5. At manse of Muirhouse, in the 82d year of his age and the 45th of his pastoral cure, Mr Alexander Imlach, minister of the parish

parish of Muirhouse, presbytery of Dundee, much regretted by his parishioners, as well as his family and friends.

Nov. 5. At Aberdeen, Mr William Dunn, merchant, aged 61.

5. At Edinburgh, John Edward, infant son of Major Boland, Inspecting Field Officer of the Edinburgh recruiting district.

6. At Kingussie, Mrs Margaret M'Pherson, wife of Colonel Duncan M'Pherson, in that place.

8. At the manse of Lethnot, the Rev. John Taylor, minister of that parish, in the 63d year of his age, and 33d of his ministry.

9. At Glasgow, Capt. Edward Clarke, of the Stirlingshire regiment of militia.

9. At Carlisle, Mr Chisholm, architect, aged 28, much regretted. Mr Chisholm was a native of Aberdeen.

9. At London, Mrs Jane Campbell, of Carrick, at an advanced age, after a tedious and painful illness, which she bore with unexampled resignation and resolution.—By her mother she was niece to John third Duke of Argyll, and consequently related to many of the first families in Scotland. Her remains will be conveyed to Roseneath, in the county of Dumbarton, there to be interred in the burial ground of her grandfather, the Hon. John Campbell of Ma-more, son to the Earl of Argyll. Her many inestimable qualities will long render her memory dear to her numerous relations, friends, and acquaintances.

9. At Lanark, Mr Robert Lawson, surgeon.

—. At Ruxley Lodge, Surry, James Grant, Esq. of Redcastle, in Ross-shire.

10. At London, suddenly, in an advanced age, the Right Hon. Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, K. B. a General in the army, Colonel of the 4th or Queen's own Dragoons, Governor of Fort Charlemont in Ireland, and late Gov.-Gen. and Commander in Chief in Canada. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estate by his grandson, a boy of about four years of age, son to Colonel Carleton, who died in the East Indies.

10. At Leith, Mary, daughter of Mr James Black, merchant, Leith.

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Rentoul, spouse of Robert Smith wright.

11. At Bath, aged 44, Sir Henry Paulet St John Mildmay, Bart. M. P. for Hampshire. He has left a Lady and 16 children.

11. At Edinburgh, Elisabeth Gibson, infant daughter of William Murray, Esq. of Polmaise.

12. At ditto, aged 82, Mr James Fraser, Secretary to the Bank of Scotland.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Nov. 4.	236½	½ pr. par	66 ½
11.	237	1 disc.	66 ¾ ½
18.	238 7½	1¾ ¼ —	66 ½ ¾
25.	236½	1 —	66 ½ ⅝

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Nov. 4.	72 92	44 50	34 40	52 60
11.	75 93	45 50	34 40	52 60
18.	70 92	43 50	35 40	52 60
25.	70 94	42 50	36 44	54 60

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Nov. 4.	36 s. 53	27 s. 31	23 s. 26	24s.32
11.	38 52	26 31	23 27	24 31
18.	42 51	26 32	22 27	24 28
25.	42 51	25 30	22 28	24 28

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Nov. 1.	300	21 20	39	16 —
8.	390	21 20	46	16 —
15.	400	20 19	61	16 —
22.	340	20 19	49	16 —
29.	300	21 20	42	16 —

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The valuable and curious communication of *Milo* will appear in our next.

We shall gladly avail ourselves of *Mr Headrick*'s Biographical communication.

J. K.,—*G. L. M.*,—and *J. K.*, are received.

Col. Gibson del.t

R. Scott sc.

CASTLE CRAIG *the Seat of* SIR THO.s GIBSON CARMICHAEL BART.t

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